The China Weekly

REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

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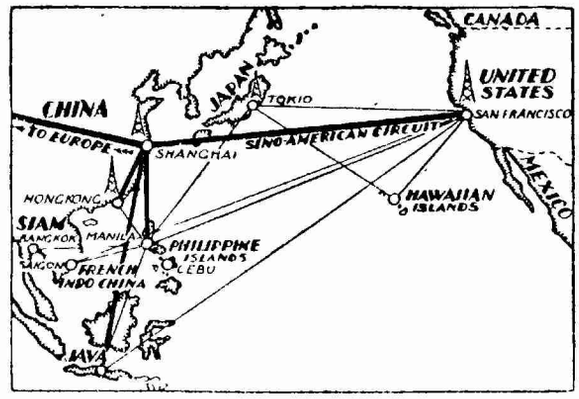

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The China Weekly REVIEW

Formerly Millards's Review

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WASHINGTON OFFICE

J. J. Underwood—Correspondent

Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

AMERICAN WOMAN WHO BUILT LIBRARIES IN CHINA

IT is not strictly correct to say that Mary Elizabeth Wood "built" libraries in China because Miss Wood was not a woman of great wealth. She was a missionary, stationed at Wuchang, and only received a small salary. But Miss Wood, despite her small salary and modest position as a teacher in the Central China University where she served for thirty-one years, had an influence that extended throughout the country and which will be felt in China for many years to come. Miss Wood taught "modern library science," a subject which does not carry much information to the average reader, but it was Miss Wood's job to teach Chinese students how to operate modern libraries. There was a time in China's past when the country possessed many great libraries of classical works and it is presumed that when persons desired to consult those libraries there was some method for finding what one wanted. But prior to the establishment of Miss Wood's course in modern library science, there was no such thing as a scientific library index in China, and worse, there was no one in the country who knew how to compile or operate such a library index. It therefore devolved upon Mary Elizabeth Wood to supply this lack and her work was so successful that one finds her students serving as librarians all over the country, wherever modern libraries exist. The library and school which she established at Wuchang were among the first in modern China and she was the recognized leader of the so-called library movement. In 1926 when it first began to be rumored that the United States Government intended to return to China the balance of the American portion of the Boxer Indemnity, amounting to approximately G.$12,000,000, Miss Wood conceived the idea of inducing the U. S. Government to ear-mark a portion of the money for the construction of modern libraries in China. Her secluded life as a missionary and lack of knowledge of governmental policies, did not fit her for the role of lobbyist, but she went to Washington to see what could be done. The State Department, interested in more important matters did not give Miss Wood much encouragement, so she consulted a newspaper correspondent who "knew the ropes" or in other words, knew how to influence governmental policy. The correspondent handed Miss Wood a copy of the *Congressional*

Directory, containing a list of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives and advised her to call on them. Miss Wood did just that! Taking them alphabetically, she actually called on 92 Senators and 435 members of the House of Representatives and pledged them to support her scheme. More, she got them to sign a petition. Later when President Harding introduced a resolution in Congress providing for the return of the Indemnity, the committees having charge of the bill, specified that a portion of the money should be devoted to the construction of modern libraries in China. The remainder of the fund went for purposes of higher education. Miss Wood's propaganda was not only successful in connection with her library scheme, but also had much to do in causing Congress to pass the Indemnity Return Bill. Since few persons who use modern libraries in China are familiar with the great service of Mary Elizabeth Wood, we take pleasure in printing this testimonial to her work. She died in Wuchang on May 1 at the age of 70 years.

EXTENT OF U. S. AND OTHER INVESTMENTS IN CHINA

PROF. CARL F. REMER of the Department of Economics of the University of Michigan, who has been in China for several months making an investigation on behalf of the Social Science Research Council, announced last week that American investments in China approximate G.$200,000,000 and that this sum represents about one fifth of the investments of Great Britain or Japan. Based on Prof. Remer's estimates this would give Britain and Japan approximately G.$1,000,000,000 each, or G.$2,200,000,000 for the three countries combined. Adding to this figure the investments of other countries, such as France, Germany, Russia and the Scandinavian nations, the grand total of foreign investments probably would be somewhere around G.$3,000,000,000. The subject is interesting in connection with the present discussions pertaining to the abolition of exterritoriality because with the passing of the consular-court system, these foreign investments will become subject to Chinese laws, particularly laws pertaining to taxation and other laws which may be included in the general term "protection." Since Prof. Remer has been engaged in his survey for practically three years and has had the assistance of committees similar to the Social Science Research Council in other countries, it is to be assumed that his figures are approximately correct. His conclusions are therefore of considerable significance, for example, that direct investments by foreign business concerns are three times as large as foreign loans to the Chinese Government. Business investments of British and Japanese firms take the lead with American firms in third position. Two-thirds of Japan's investments are in Manchuria while most of Britain's investments are in the Yangtsze Valley and South China. Russia's investments are almost exclusively in North Manchuria and center in the ownership of the Chinese Eastern Railway. Japan's investments are in South Manchuria and center in the South Manchuria Railway and subsidiary enterprises. American investments are almost entirely in the Yangtsze Valley and center at Shanghai. Aside from two or three small loans, now in default, American investments in China are almost entirely concerned with business development or property used for missionary-educational purposes.

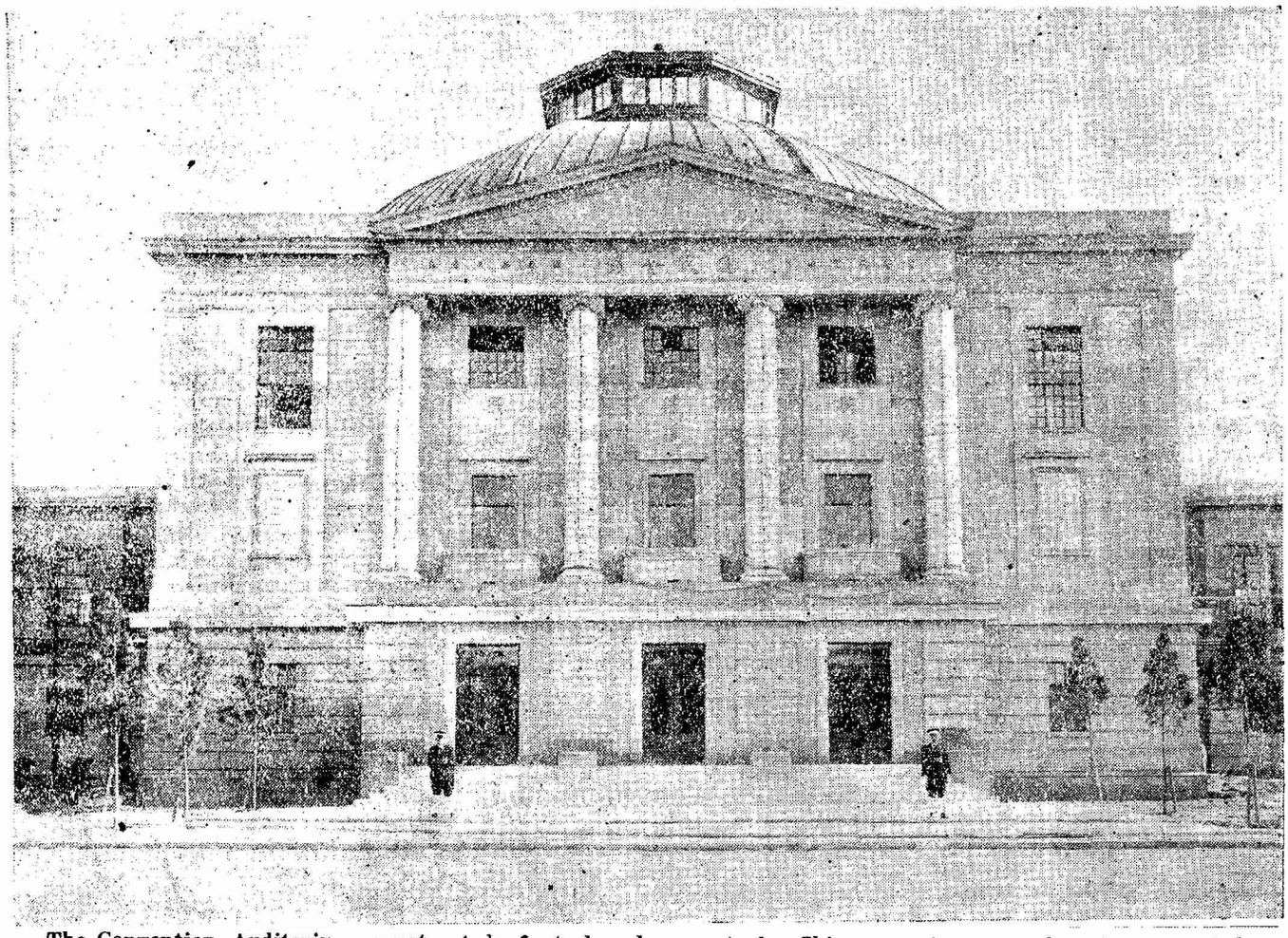
Another interesting phase of Prof. Remer's investigation had to do with a subject known as China's "balance of payments." This term is difficult of analysis but it is concerned with the debits and credits of China in connection with her international accounts. To explain still further, China's purchases of foreign goods greatly exceed the value of Chinese raw products sold abroad. In other words, China buys more than she sells: which means that China spends more money for foreign goods than she receives for Chinese products sold abroad. This would indicate an unhealthy state of affairs, were it not for what has been termed an "invisible credit item" in China's favor represented by remittances back to China by Chinese residing abroad. According to Prof. Remer this item has been the most difficult to trace, but he did succeed in obtaining some interesting figures. Statements by bank managers in Hongkong indicated that between 1928 and 1930 remittances from overseas Chinese to South China averaged between $250,000,000 and $300,000,000 (silver) annually. Although not stated by Prof. Remer it has been estimated that Chinese residing in America remit back to China approximately G.$20,000,000 annually. In many parts of South China, particularly in Fukien and Kwangtung, whole towns and villages are owned and supported by remittances from Chinese residing in America, Siam, the Philippine Islands, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, Australia, etc. Vast real estate developments at Amoy, Foochow, Swatow and Canton are financed entirely by money remitted to China from foreign countries. Many Chinese who worry about the money which foreign firms "take out of China" overlook the fact that many thousands of overseas Chinese are also industriously engaged in the similar enterprise of "taking money out" of America and other foreign countries and sending it back to China for investment. One often wonders whether the profits which American firms realize on their China business and remit back to the United States equal the amount of money which Chinese residents of the United States send back to China every year. This led Prof. Remer to make the comment that "Western methods of business provide for investment of capital abroad, while Chinese methods of business include investments of families abroad." All of this leads to the inevitable question, "How will foreign capital come to China in the immediate future?" Prof. Remer did not attempt to answer this question further than to say, "If the Chinese Government will tolerate or encourage private enterprise, this same enterprise will prove the most stable source of future capital."

Kailan Mines Observe Two Days Holiday Each Week

The Kailan Mining Administrations on May 3 posted notices at its mines stating that on account of difficulty in railway transportation very large stocks of coal have accumulated at the various mines, and for the purpose of guarding against an eventual entire cessation of mining and preventing more serious loss to the workmen later on, a two day's holiday is observed each week.

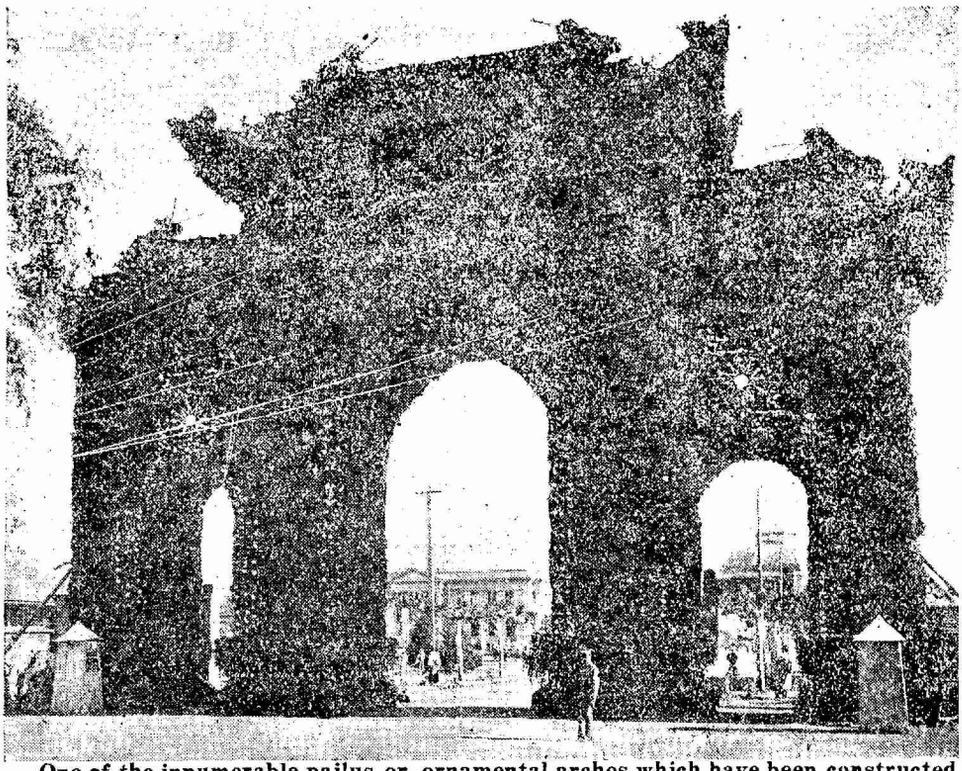
National People's Convention Opens on Schedule

CHINA'S first National People's Convention held its formal opening ceremonies in Nanking on May 5. Housed in a new steel and concrete auditorium constructed in the brief space of three months on the grounds of the National Central University, the delegates began their work amidst interesting surroundings. In the visitors gallery were Nelson T. Johnson, American Minister; Sir Miles Lampson, British Minister, Pedro L. Vellose, Brazilian Minister, and official representatives of Germany, Belgium and other governments, but no mention appeared in the news reports regarding the presence of the French or Japanese envoys, both of whose countries recently have been severely criticised for an alleged secret understanding to block China's demands for abolition of exterritoriality as well as retrocessions of concessions and leased territories. Another interesting departure for Chinese conventions was the presence of foreign newspapers correspondents, special permits to attend having been issued last Saturday. However, there were some signficant vacant seats. Sun Fo, Minister of Railways; Wang Chung-hui, chief of the Judicial Yuan, and Hu Han-ming, former president of the Legislative Yuan, were not present. Shanghai newspapers on Tuesday morning, May 5 reported that the head of the Judical Yuan had obtained a passport for a trip to Europe, his intention being to return to the Hague where he is a member of the International Court of Justice. According to a *United Press* report from Nanking on Tuesday afternoon, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek arrived at the Convention in company with Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, Vice-Commander of the National Forces, who arrived in Nanking by airplane last week. Another important official present was Gen. Ho Yin-chin, Minister of War and commander of the Government's forces involved in the anti-red war south of the Yangtsze. His presence had a reassuring effect because of reports which had been circulated that he was in sympathy with the recent Canton developments. The Panchan Lama, who arrived in Nanking during the week and who attended the Convention attired in his bright yellow robes added another interesting figure to the gathering.



The Convention Auditorium, constructed of steel and concrete by Chinese engineers in the brief space of three months. It is located on the grounds of the National Central University and after the close of the Convention will be used for educational purposes. The Auditoriam will accommodate 2,700 persons.

As indicated in an article dealing with the Convention which appeared in last week's issue of *The Review*, the chief purpose of the Convention is to provide a new contact between the Kuomintang Party and the Chinese people, or at least that section of the Chinese people who are represented at the Convention by elected delegates. The delegates are therefore of two classes, delegates who represent the Kuomintang branches and central headquarters and delegateEs who have



One of the innumerable pailus or ornamental arches which have been constructed along the Sun Yat-sen Highway in Nanking in honor of the Convention. The pailus are constructed of bamboo and are covered with evergreens. Each contains the National Emblem worked out in white on a green background.

been elected by so-called professional organizations such as chambers of commerce, educational groups, labor unions, farmers associations, and so on. The chief matter to be submitted is that of a Provisional Constitution, a subject which has been the center of political controversy in China since the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen launched the First Revolution in 1911. The draft of the Constitution which was promulgated by the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang and which is scheduled to be introduced, appears elsewhere in this issue. It provides for the election of a President of the Republic, another long-standing source of controversy and chief cause of the recent political quarrel between Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and Hu Han-ming, former president of the Legislative Yuan. The question of the relationship and powers of the Legislative and Executive branches of the Government also has long been a subject of bitter political controversy. Presumably it is one of the chief causes of the Canton revolt, also dealt with extensively in this week's issue of The *The Review.*

Since the chief purpose of the Convention is to renew the pact between the Kuomintang Party and the people, there will be reports submitted pertaining to various phases of the reconstruction program, the status of China's foreign relations involving the much-discussed extraterritorial problem, etc. All proposals coming before the Convention will be examined by a special committee compoesd of Wu Chih-hui, Li Shih-tseng, Chang Chi, Wu Te-chen, Yu Yu-jen, Liu Lu-yin, Chen Pu-lai, Chen Li-fu and Shao Lih-tze. The total number of delegates authorized to attend is 520, but owing to the distance which many had to travel to reach the Capital, plus the recent political complications in the South, it was not expected that more than 400 would actually be present. Whether the Canton delegates would be able to attend was not known. They had alreday departed from Canton before Gen. Chen Chi-tang staged his coup d'etat, hence it was a matter of speculation whether the Cantonese delegates would proceed further than Shanghai where they may wait for developments.

The official *Kuomin* service has issued reports pertaining to various matters to be submitted to the Convention, aside from the Constitution question. A report on May 3 stated that two of the most important proposals would deal with Nation-

The Convention stage or rostrum from which addresses are delivered and resolutions introduced. The inscription on the right is Dr. Sun's Will, while the one on the left is the Three Principles. The characters over the stage stand forRighteousness,Loyalty, Filial Piety, Love, Faithfulness, Justice and Peace.

al Industrial Reconstruction and National Educational Policy. The Industrial program includes completion of the national railways, conservancy matters, construction of new ports, road building, commercial aviation, mercantile shipping, agricultural and reclamation enterprises. The National Educational program includes a proposal for a revival of the national spirit of the people in accordance with the teachings of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the extension of primary and middle-school education, social education, opening of vocation schools technical institutes and emphasis on the study of natural and practical sciences in the Universities.

A further report on May 5 stated that other proposals dealing with National Economic policy and the Institution of District Autonomy would receive extensive consideration. The *Kuomin* report dealing with these subjects was as follows,

National Economic Policy

1.—The Government should exert its utmost towards developing the country's communication facilities, public utilities and other basic industries so as to aid fundamentally the productive enterprises of the peoeple.

2.—It should strictly enforce the *Yueh Fa* (Provisional Constitution) and all other laws providing for the protection and safeguarding of private property.

3.—It should give adequate encouragement and protection to private enterprises.

4.—It should readjust the entire financial system in the shortest time possible with a view to lightening the burdens of the people and facilitating production.

5.—It should strictly suppress in accordance with Law all attempts at hampering production by strikes and "go-slow movements."

6.—It should accord special protection to activities which are of benefit to the workers but which do not hamper the development of production.

7.—With respect to the relations between labor and capital and between landlords and peasants, it should, both by law and administration, respect the freedom of individual contract. Unless the interests of the public are endangered, it should not interfere nor tolerate interference from any individual or organization.

8.—It should, in future, base the enactment of laws on economic matters upon the above principles.

Institution of District Autonomy

1.—Practical measures for the institution of district autonomy to be carried out by the Ministry of Interior include the demarcation of autonomous areas, determination of the autonomous system, plans for the raising of funds, training of autonomy officials, training of the people in the exercise of their four powers (initiative, election, referendum and recall), organization of district governments and steps for autonomous government in municipalities.

2.—The procedure for the enforcement of district autonomy provides that the district be fixed as the standard unit for autonomous government and that popular rule should be strongly encouraged. Regulations governing district autonomy should be such as to transform the local autonomous government into an economic-politico organ with a view to realizing the principles of democracy and the people's livelihood. While preparations for district autonomy should be gradual, the National Government should select and dispatch experienced officials, who have passed the necessary examinations, to assist the districts.

3.—In order to expedite the realization of the autonomous system, all Provincial Governments should abide by the decision and orders of the Central Government; and no self-instituted measures may be countenanced. Furthermore, according to the fixed schedule, the organization of district governments should have been completed by the end of 1930 and district autonomy established by 1934. The Provincial Governments should, therefore, be instructed to complete the institution of district government at the latest by the end of the current year.

DELEGATES NUMBER 475 AT OPENING SESSION

The following account of the opening session of the National People's Convention was issued by the *Kuomin* news service on the evening, Tuesday, May 5:

The National People's Convention was formally opened this morning at nine o'clock in the Auditorium of the Central University under the chairmanship of General Chiang Chiang Kai-shek, President of the National Government.

Four hundred and seventy five delegates were present.

Forty-four members of the Central Executive and Supervisory Committees, State Councillors of the National Government and the various Ministers were in attendance.

The galleries were crowded to full capacity with foreign and Chinese guests, among whom were several distinguished diplomatic and consular representatives of the foreign Powers. Press correspondents, foreign and Chinese, occupied the second gallery.

Occupying a prominent position in the gathering were Vice-Commander-in-Chief Chiang Hsueh-liang and the Panchen Lama.

Promptly as the clock struck nine the guns of the warships in habour and the forts on land boomed out a salvo to announce the opening of the Convention. Immediately after, the huge gathering in the Assembly Hall rose and sung the National Anthem to the strains of the military band. With heads bared, they bowed three times before the portrait of the late Leader, Dr. Sun, which occupied the central place of honor behind the dais.

President Chiang then recited aloud the Last Will of Dr. Sun, after which a three minutes' silence was solemnly observed.

In his inaugural address, President Chiang pointed out that the convocation of the present Convention had been strongly enjoined by Dr. Sun in his Last Will. He said that ever since the inauguration of the National Government, the Party leaders had always been thinking of carrying out this last behest of our late Leader. He deplored the fact that, owing to the successive outbreaks of rebellion, the efforts of the Party leaders to convene the present Convention had been baulked.

Regarding the objects of the present Convention, he said that the main purpose of the Convention was, on one hand, to consolidate peace and national unification as well as to map out plans for national reconstruction; and on the other, to pave the way for the inauguration of the era of Constitutional Government when the political power would be restored to the people.

Therefore, the most important task facing the Convention would be to discuss and decide upon a Provisional Constitution for enforcement during the Political Tutelage period. In conclusion, he urged that the entire nation, as here represented by their delegates, would strive for the maintenance of permanent peace and unification and to regard as common enemies of the nation all who attempt to disturb national unity.

Following President Chiang's speech, several delegates also made short addreses dwelling upon the signficance of the present Convention.

The inaugural ceremony was then brought to a conclusion with the acclamation of the following slogans:—

1. Carry out the bequeathed teachings of our late Leader.
2. Consolidate National Unification.
3. Strive for National Reconstruction.
4. Decide upon and enact the Provisional Constitution.
5. Complete the Political Tutelage Program.
6. Long live the Three People's Principles.
7. Long live the Republic of China.

The Convention was adjourned until Wed. May 6, when the preliminary conference was held for the election of the Presidium and the adoption of various rules of procedure.

The Standing Committee of the C. E. C. adopted at a meeting on May 4 two sets of regulations relating to the Convention, namely, (1) Regulations governing the Organization of the various Committees of the Convention and (2) Rules of Procedure for the Convention. These Regulations were subsequently promulgated by the National Government late at night.

The Convention, according to these regulations, will have the following Committees:—

1. Committee for the Investigation of the qualifications of the delgates.
2. Proposals Investigation Committees.
3. Special Proposals Investigation Committees: (1) Military Affairs, (2) Foreign Affairs, (3) Finance, (4)

Legislative, (5) Economic, (6) Educational, (7) Internal Affairs.

Members of the above Committees will be chosen by the Presidium.

The ordinary Proposals Investigation Committee may only recommend whether a proposal shall be brought up for discussion, without the power of revising the proposals.

The Special Investigation Committees will investigate into proposals referred to them for examination by the Plenary Session of the Convention as well as those specially referred to them by the Presidium.

PRESIDENT CHIANG'S ADDRESS

The following text of President Chiang Kai-shek's address at the opening of the National People's Convention was circulated to the press by *Reuters* service:

Reading twenty leaves of manuscript, President Chiang Kai-shek began by outlining the history of the "National People's Revolution."

In view of the innumerable martyrs' blood shed for the cause, he declared, Dr. Sun Yat-sen on his death bed had but one thought namely, to save China through peace and unity. Therefore, he enjoined in his last will the convocation of this conference.

Because the Northern Government did not heed Dr. Sun's appeals, also the demands of the Nationalist Government established in Canton on July 1, 1925 advocating the convocation of a national people's convention, he (President Chiang) was sworn into office on July 9 of the same year as Commander-in-Chief of the Nationalist forces.

The history of the Northern expedition was divisible into four periods: the first ending with the defeat of Wu Pei-fu and Sun Chuang-fang, the establishment of the Nationalist Government at Nanking and the capture of Hsuchow; and the second ending with his (President Chiang's) retirement in August, 1927, to pave the way to a conciliation between the Nationalist Governments at Hankow and Nanking. The victory of the Nationalist forces at Lung tan, on the Shanghai-Nanking line, constituted a signal achievement against the Northern forces.

300,000 Soldiers Die

The third period was from his resuming command in January, 1928, through the Tsinan incident on May 3—a veritable national humiliation ending with the Northeastern provinces pledging to support the Government in ensuring unity. The fourth period was from the successive rebellions of Chang Fa-kuei, Feng Yu-hsiang and Yen Hsi-shan, which ended in the final collapse of the militarists, the struggle lasting six months and involving more than one million soldiers. He estimated that more than three hundred thousand officers and men had died since the Northern expedition started from Canton, while the number of wounded was easily double. The Central Government was compelled to resort to arms and pay the price of peace and unity.

Political Tutelage Period's Purpose

To achieve real peace and unity and enter into a constitutional period, the nation must go through a political tutelage period, a transition advocated by Dr. Sun Yat-sen and demanded by actual conditions in China. Now that unity is achieved and the country embarking on this political tutelage period, the nation should understand clearly its purpose.

Discussing contemporary political theories, President Chiang discussed Fascism, Communism and liberal democracy. He analyzed their respective merits and suggested that each nation must evolve its own political system, according to traditional conditions and environment, instead of importing foreign institutions. Dr. Sun recognized democracy, or the sovereignty of the people: therefore to this end China must go through a political tutelage period.

"We want efficient authority and we must give the people political training in view of the past disappointing experience in the matter of constitutional government," said General Chiang.

The Kuomintang is, above all, a revolutionary group: it has its inevitable faults and weaknesses. Since it has unified China and is endeavoring its best to reconstruct the country for the benefit of the Chinese people and race, the entire nation should co-operate whole-heartedly with the Party.

Government's Record is Reviewed

Reviewing the National Government's record, President Chiang explained how the task of national reconstruction had been hampered by the rebellions of recalcitrant generals, the suppression of which had necessarily diverted funds urgently needed for reconstruction purposes, and which also discouraged the investment of foreign capital in China.

Detailing road construction as an instance, President Chiang mentioned that in 1926 there were only 2,000 kilometres of highways in the whole of China, while in 1930 there were 51,000 kilometres—an increase disproportionate to China's vast area.

The spread of Communism and bandity, he declared, was caused by the inability of the National Government to divert the troops engaged in the extermination of rebellions. The failure to suppress opium cultivation was also conditioned by the extermination of rebellions, while the present foreign concessions and settlements had enabled opium smugglers to do a prosperous trade in opium.

The successive rebellions were also partly responsible for the depreciation of silver and the slow progress in abolishing the unequal treaties, thereby enabling the foreign Powers to maintain a wait-and-see attitude, while there were insufficient funds available to relieve the famine sufferers in the north-west.

On the other hand, since the suppression of the last rebellion in October last, the following were some of the National Government's achievements: first, the abolition of likin; and, second, tariff autonomy.

In regard to the abolition of extraterritoriality, the majority of the Powers had agreed, although three Powers still maintained a wait-and-see attitude; but President Chiang said he was confident that the National Government's objective would soon be completely attained.

Suppression of the Communists

The suppression of Communists in Kiangsi and Hunan had made appreciable headway and the Communists' main forces would soon be destroyed. Other instances mentioned were conservancy on the Huai River, the construction of railroads, increasing stability and the expansion of the Central Bank.

The National Government, however, was not contented with the above achievements, he added, and would not rest until all the unequal treaties were abolished: but these achievements were sufficient to show what could be achieved with only seven months of peace and unity.

Scientific Mass Production

To appreciate the value of peace and unity and their effects on the future of the race and the question of existence, one should take stock of the world situation, thereby profiting from the experience of other nations.

Concerning the economic depression the world over and the unemployment question, President Chiang ascribed the cause as being due to unequal distribution, failure to remedy which would expose China, economically undeveloped, to further exploitation by the economically-developed West.

Soviet Russia's Five Year Plan, he continued, had been decreased to a four-years plan in order to hasten scientific mass production. Moreover, a Soviet railway 1,445 kilometres long, stretching to the Sinkiang border, was completed last year and was being connected with the Chinese Eastern Railway. This, in his opinion, would expose China's frontiers to within striking distance, a menace which the Chinese people should not lose sight of.

Judging from the military preparedness of Western countries, especially the nervousness prevailing in France and Italy, the world was becoming admittedly an armed camp. While China sincerely hoped world peace would be maintained, she should nevertheless prepare herself for self-defence in case an international war should break out.

Greatest Handicaps of China

Regarding actual conditions in China, President Chiang mentioned lack of employment and underproduction as China greatest handicaps. There was also a lack of educational opportunities for the entire population; a lack of political experience and experience in self-government; the inability of Chinese capital to compete with foreign capital; the inability of Chinese factories to compete with foreign factories; inadequate railways; a lack of shipping and shipbuilding works—and all these resulted in an unfavorable balance between China's imports and exports.

President Chiang also drew attention to the inadequate schooling facilities for Chinese children, adding: "These disappointments are not unremediable and as long as the whole nation will wholeheartedly co-operate

(*Continued on page 362*)

Chen Chi-tang's Attempt to Wreck the National Convention

GEN. CHEN CHI-TANG, 40-year old Cantonese militarist, commander of the 8th Route National Revolutionary Army stationed at Canton, was responsible for a coup d'etat on April 28 and 29 resulting in the ousting of Gen. Chen Ming-hsu, an appointee of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, who had occupied the position of Chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Government. Previously, Gen. Chen Ming-hsu had commanded two divisions of troops, also stationed at Canton, but several weeks ago his troops had been sent to Kiangsi province to assist in the campaign against the Communists and Red bandits. Taking advantage of this situation plus the incidence of the forthcoming National People's Convention in Nanking, Gen. Chen Chi-tang executed his coup and issued a declaration of independence from the standpoint of allegiance to the National Government. While simultaneous declarations attacking Gen. Chiang Kai-shek were issued, Nanking's attitude up to the present has been to consider the Canton incident as "local" and more concerned with Kwangtung politics than national affairs. Indicative of Nanking's initial reactions were two reports from the Capital on April 30 (*Kuomin*) and May 2 (*Reuter*) the first of which quoted a Government spokesman as declaring that "quite a crop of rumors were in circulation with the object of stirring up trouble with the lesser military men as a means of developing opposition to the National People's Convention." The *Kuomin* report expressed the opinion that "no responsible leader of the country would dare today to back his political opinions with the sword.....and within a week one more of the bubbles of the professional rumor-mongers will have burst." The *Reuter* report which was issued from Nanking on May 2 stated that the Canton situation had been discussed and the Government "had never regarded Gen. Chen Chi-tang's attitude as being anti-Government....the belief is held that the Canton trouble is local in character and is concerned with disputes between Gen. Chen Chi-tang, commander of the military, and Gen. Chen Ming-hsu, head of the provincial government. The report concluded with a suggestion that Gen. Ming-hsu might be reprimanded for certain blunders which had precipitated the trouble and that Gen. Chen Chi-tang might be asked to 'reorganize' the province." Gen. Chen Ming-hsu, who was the chief victim of Chen Chi-tang's coup, sent representatives from Hongkong for Nanking on Sunday, May 3. Prior to their departure, Gen. Chen Ming-hsu stated in an interview with *The Review's* correspondent that he was loyal to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and the National Government; that he was opposed to a renewal of civil warfare in Kwangtung; that he considered Chen Chi-tang's action a serious mistake, and finally that he had not ordered his two divisions, the 60th and 61st stationed in Kiangsi, to return to Canton for war purposes.

Gen. Chen Chi-tang, Commander of the Government's troops at Canton, who was responsible for the recent coup d'etat resulting in the ousting of Gen. Chen Ming-hsu, Chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Government.

Gen. Chen Chi-tang, who has thus become responsible for the first serious military and political disturbance since the suppression of the Northern rebellion last year, is a native of Fangchen, Kwangtung, where he was born in 1891. After graduation from the Kwangtung Military Academy he entered the army and rose by successive stages to the Field Command of the East Route National Army in 1928. He is the author of several books dealing with military and revolutionary-political affairs. Gen. Chen Ming-shu, the victim of Gen. Chen Chi-tang's recent action is also a native of Kwangtung, his district being Hoppo-hsien, where he was born in 1889. He first came into prominence as an opponent of Yuan Shih-kai's attempt to restore the monarchy in 1915. He served in Hunan and Hupeh in the Nationalist Revolution in 1927 and has been active against the Communists. In 1930 it was his troops which participated in the drive against Gen. Yen Hsi-shan and captured Tsinan, capital of Shantung after a strategic march through the Shantung mountains. He is a well known student of Buddhism.

Gen. Chen Ming-shu, Chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Government, and a Chiang Kai-shek appointee, who was ousted as a result of a coup d'etat engineered by Gen. Chen Chi-tang, commander of the Kwangtung military.

While Canton has enjoyed peace for a considerably longer period than has been the usual fortune of that city, it has long been known that a tense situation existed in the relations of the two Chens, their quarrel over power and provincial revenues being aggravated by the intrigues of the Kwangsi and Ironside factions and the ousted Left Wing elements in the Kuomintang. Several weeks ago, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek ordered Gen. Chen Chi-tang to reduce his military expenditures from $4,000,000 to $2,500,000, which order Gen. Chen had refused to carry out. Also, he was responsible several months ago for an order defying T. V. Soong's attempt to extend the Chinese Maritime Customs into the adjoining British territory of Hongkong as a means of preventing smuggling. As the situation stands today, Gen. Chen Chi-tang is in supreme command of the military situation at Canton and according to report has formed an alliance with the Kwangsi faction and the remnants of Gen. Chang Fakwei's "Ironside" troops. Also, he appears to be making a desperate attempt to swing the military forces in all the Southern provinces to his side, but up to Tuesday, May 5 there was no definite evidence of any success in this regard. While there had been reports that Gen. Ho Ying-chin, Minister of War; Gen. Ho Chen-chun, head of the Hupeh provincial government and Gen. Ho Chien, head of the Hunan administration, would join the Canton rebellion, there were no confirmatory reports. On the other hand it was reported that all three of these commanders, who are now in the Hankow district engaged in the anti-red drive, will proceed immediately to Nanking to attend the Convention.

In the following pages there are reproduced various telegrams from *The Review's* correspondent stationed at Hongkong which give a chronological record of the Canton developments, but latest reports indicate that a provisional military government has been established in Canton which apparently has a decided Left Wing Kuomintang complexion. According to reports from Hongkong by the Japanese *Rengo* service, the new government includes the following names: Wang Ching-wei (Left Wing), Ku Ying-feng, Finance Minister prior to the appointment of T. V. Soong, member of Central Supervisory Committee and close associate of Hu Han-ming, former head of the Legislative Yuan; Tsou Lu, member of Central Supervisory; Teng Tse-ju, member of Central Supervisory; Chang Fa-kwei, leader of "Ironsides" and outstanding Left Wing Militarist; Bei Chung-tse, leader of Kwangsi faction; Hsiao Fu-cheng, native of Siam and pronounced Leftist; Lin Sen, appointed chairman of Legislative Yuan in succession to Hu Han-ming, but remained in South and never assumed position; and Chen Chi-tang, who heads the rebel military organization. An examination of the political affiliations of those who are participating in the Canton rebellion indicates that while opposition to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek has provided a common motive, that political principles are widely diversified, including Kwangsi and Chen Chitang factions which are decidely Right Wing and Chang Fa-kwei, Wang Ching-wei and Hsiao Fucheng who are rated as extreme Left Wing. In this respect there is considerable resemblance to the political motives which inspired the Northern Military Coalition in its rebellion last year, the chief difference being that the Canton affair appears to be more Left Wing. For this reason some of the papers have designated the Canton revolt as another attempt on the part of the so-called "Reorganizationists"to oust the group which has been in control of the National Government with varying affiliations since late in 1927.

Although many of those who are participating in the Canton adventure have in the past been violently opposed to Hu Han-ming, former president of the Legislative Yuan, it was inevitable that demands for his reinstatement should have received prominence in the newspapers reports from the South. Hu Han-ming, who had been intimately associated with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek in the so-called Party Purgation Movement resulting in the complete ousting of the Communists and extreme Leftists from the control of the Kuomintang, was himself forced to resign from his governmental and party positions on March 1 as a result of a serious political quarrel with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek over the question of the introduction of the Provincial Constitution at the National People's Convention. Issues of *The Review* for March 7 and following give a complete account of the controversy and alleged restraint placed upon Hu Han-ming's movements but briefly it was alleged that Hu Han-ming had opposed the introduction of the question of a Provisional Constitution at the National People's Convention on the grounds that this did not accord with the so-called Political Tutelage period. He also charged that the adoption of a Provisional Constitution would tend to consolidate the power of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek as head of the Government. On the other hand adherents of Gen. Chiang charged that Hu Han-ming's opposition to the adoption of a Provisional Constitution was motivated by a fear such would minimize the influence of the Legislative Yuan of which Hu was president. While constitutional questions pertaining to the powers of the Executive and Legislative branches of the Chinese Government are as old as the Republic and had their beginnings in the actual creation of the Republic at Nanking in 1911, it has generally been believed that Gen. Chiang's decision to call the National People's Conference for the chief purpose of adopting a Provisional Constitution was inspired by a desire to placate Northern and Manchurian political elements which had been opposed to the National Government. It was Gen. Chiang's decision in this regard which was thought to have largely been responsible for the adherence of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang to the National Government. Wang Ching-wei, Left Wing leader, who had been associated with the Northern Military Coalition at Peiping, also voiced his approval of the plan to call a National People's Convention for this purpose. In this connection it was significant that Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, in company with Wu Chih-hui, Li Shih-tseng and Chang Chi, so-called "elders" in the Kuomintang, called on Hu Hanming at his residence in Nanking on May 2 with the object of obtaining his assistance in the settlement of the Canton trouble. What reply the former Legislative President made to these overtures is not known, but the Chinese newspapers on May 4 printed reports stating that the deten-

tion of Hu Han-ming was the chief cause of the Canton situation. Also, it was alleged that this was the reason for the political "illness" of two other important Nanking officials, Wang Chung-wei, president of the Judicial Yuan and Sun Fo, Minister of Railways, both of whom have been in Shanghai for several days and apparently have refused to return to Nanking for the opening of the Convention. It was also reported that Wang Peh-chun, Minister of Communications, and a brother-in-law of Gen. Ho Ying-chin, Minister of War, was likewise remaining in Shanghai, but it was claimed that he was "really" ill. Newspaper organs opposed to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek alleged that the "detention" of Hu Han-ming had caused other officials in the Government to "lose face" politically due to the charge that they were not free agents. As to the constitutional question, it was charged that the clause in the published draft of the Provisional Constitution (printed elsewhere in this issue) providing for the election of a President of the Republic, was inserted for the purpose of regularizing Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's position. At present, Gen. Chiang is merely President of the National State Council, although in effect he is actually President of the Republic.

Although much has appeared in the newspapers pertaining to charges and counter charges on the part of Nanking and Canton officialdom, and much more about military affiliations and troop movements, it is obviously impossible at this time to determine the direction which the Canton revolt is likely to take. That it had its inception in purely domestic political and financial questions at Canton is obvious. Kwangtung province has too many soldiers for the available revenues to support, a situation well expressed by Gen. Chen Ming-shu on May 6 (Rengo) who stated that financial difficulties had made it impossible to supress either gambling or the opium traffic. Elsewhere in this issue is a report that certain Canton officials recently had ordered a $3,000,000 cargo of Persian opium as a means of financing their military activities. The serious economic situation in Kwangtung was naturally aggravated by innumerable disaffected militarists and politicians who had been forced out of the Central Government for one reason or other. Obviously their only bond of union at present is their opposition to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, the present head of the National Government at Nanking. Should Gen. Chiang and his associates be forced to retire from the Government, this would, in all probability provide a fresh source of dissension as to possible successors. Demands for the reinstatement of Hu Han-ming and questions pertaining to the Constitution have naturally been seized upon as political slogans by those whose chief motive for rebellion is based on persona antagonism to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. Chinese political elements in Shanghai whose inclinations are toward the Left declare they have no opposition to a "dictatorship" but are opposed to Gen. Chiang as the Dictator. That Gen. Chiang has made mistakes is obvious, but whether his elimination would improve the general situation is a question that none of those in opposition have as yet been able to answer. Among the charges leveled at Gen. Chiang is the one pertaining to his failure to suppress Communism in the Southern provinces. The obvious dangers in the present situation are concerned more with the Communist menace than anything else, because a Leftist movement at Canton would have difficulty in preventing the Communists from gaining control again as they did in 1926-1927. The reason for this is that the Communists do represent an organized force, while the other political elements in the South, aside from their opposition to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, are united on little else.

The Central Government at Nanking on May 3 released for publication in the Chinese newspapers in Shanghai the following text of charges and the Government's reply thereto, which had been telegraphed to Nanking from Canton shortly following the consummation of the Chen Chi-tang coup:

(Translation from The China Press)

1. That President Chiang, having been well thought of by the late Party leader before the latter's death, had dared to usurp military power by taking advantage of the circumstances and relegated to himself the authority of the Central Government by ignoring all older Party leaders. Because the senior Party leaders did not wish to endanger the general situation and therefore permitted him almost complete freedom, he had gradually come to regard himself as the sole successor to the late Party leader which can only be regarded as abuse of both himself and the Party.

2. That President Chiang, while holding in his hands the command of more than 200,000 troops, had deliberately permitted the Communists to over-run the provinces of Hunan, Hupeh, Kiangsi and Fukien. Previous to the issue of the order last year for a general offensive against the Reds, however, Shao Lih-tse (Chiang's secretary) had secretly revealed the military plans of the government to the Communists with the result that the Government forces were defeated and were absolutely powerless against the bandits.

3. That in violation of the principle of not permitting the formation of little cliques within the Kuomintang, President Chiang had been instrumental by making use of Chen Kuo-fu in the formation of various little cliques among the Party members resulting in the appearance in the provinces of Hopei, Shantung, Anhwei, Hunan, and Hupeh of what has been known as the "Great Alliance." Much disorder and lawlessness in these provinces had resulted from the machinations of these cliques which had relied upon their support of Chen Kuo-fu who in turn relied upon President Chiang. The fact that Chen had dared to show defiance against the Central Supervisory Committee was proof of his guilt.

4. That T. V. Soong, minister of finance, who was originally of a poor family, had dared to depend upon his relation with President Chiang and enrich himself within a matter of a few years. His expenses were like those of kings. From the time of Canton to the establishment of the Government in Nanking, a period of several years, he had failed to submit records of receipts and disbursements. At the time of the second Disbandment Conference when he was instructed to submit accounts, he replied by resigning on a pretext. The amount of money unaccounted has been estimated at several tens of millions as can be proved by the records kept by the Kwangtung provincial Department of Finance and the Canton branch of the Central Bank. Charges of accepting bribes amounting to $1,000,000, and forcing the purchase of Government bonds are also made against Mr. Soong.

5. That President Chiang had made use of such remnants of militarists as Chang Shih-chao and Yang Yung-tai who are misleading him in all political matters and are proving themselves more of a menace than the Communists. These elements are held responsible for much of the internal trouble in the Party.

6. That President Chiang had unlawfully caused prominent Party leaders to be placed under arrest, such, for example, as General Hsu Chung-chi and Hu Han-min, in order to assert his personal power.

In short, what President Chiang had done had been prompted by his personal wish to make himself supreme. The proposed Provisional Constitution was drawn up merely for the purpose of strengthening his own position

Note—The foregoing telegram of impeachment carried the signatures of Teng Chih-lu, Ku Ying-feng, Hsiao Fu-cheng and Lin Sen all being members of the Central Supervisory Committee.

NANKING'S REPLY

The Nanking Central Supervisory Committee's reply to the telegram of impeachment is briefly summarized as follows:—

That the views expressed by the four members seem unduly influenced by unfounded rumors and may not be the real views of the members concerned, and that the other members of the Committee love Hu Han-ming just as much as those who are now trying to bring impeachment charges against President Chiang on Mr. Hu's account.

As a matter of fact, it would not be advisable for Mr. Hu to leave Nanking, for in that case there would be still more rumors. His presence in Nanking enables the Government and Party leaders to consult him on affairs of State. At any rate, he would never be able to reconcile and co-operate together with Mr. Wang Ching-wei.

As for the charges concerning the Government's finances, they, too, are unfounded and the four members are therefore urged not to believe in them.

The committee then calls the members' attention to the fact that rumors are always destructive in China and can never help matters.

It is then pointed out that the telegram urged the "Honorable Committee" to consider these impeachment charges but the committee is at a loss to understand what the members mean by the "Honorable Committee." Concluding the Committee declares that the misunderstanding between President Chiang and Hu Han-min can be easily clarified and that immediately after that all rumors will die a natural death.

President Chiang's letter to the Central Supervisory Committee replying to the telegram of impeachment briefly runs as folows:

"I have been entrusted by the Central Government to be President of the State Council and the commander-in-chief of the Army, Navy and Air Forces. For several years I have repeatedly stopped reactionary movements thus carrying out the duties imposed by my positions. I know only how to obey the order of the government and enforce discipline and thereby preserve peace and order.

"I have come to a point where my own life belongs to the state and I do not pay the least consideration to it. No accusations, coming as they may from any quarter, will influence me to change my decision in performing my duties faithfully without regard to my own life.

"The telegram of May 30 received at Nanking pointed out a number of my crimes. Six counts were mentioned. If they can be proved, law will not allow me to exist. For the upholding of law, I hereby request the Central Supervisory Committee to make full investigation of them. If I should be found guilty of the charges I request that suitable punishment be meted out to me.

"I am waiting for investigation by the Central Supervisory Committee. I wish to assure you that I have no desire to covet my present positions and thus bring about acute differences within the rank of our party."

The charges against T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, were also branded as ridiculous.

The Central Supervisory Committee, in a letter addressed to President Chiang said that the wording of the telegram from the other four members of the Central Supervisory Committee was rather flighty, "picking faults at random." It said further that it was a matter of surprise that the four comrades should have made such charges, since they should have known better and avoided using such thoughtless language.

The committee pointed out, however, that such charges did not injure President Chiang in the least. Anyway, the letter continued, the impeachment telegram was addressed to so many people that it could not be considered to have been in order.

The Committee, therefore, acting on the belief that the telegram must have been drafted by some ignorant and irresponsible secretary and overlooked by the four comrades, have requested comrades Tsai Yuan-pei, Chang Ching-kiang, Wu Chih-hui, Li Shih-tseng and Chang Chi to draft a reply to the telegram to inquire of the other four comrades further concerning the matter.

In a telegram to Wu Teh-chen, Koo Ying-fen, two of the four members of the Central Supervisory Committee who jointly sent the telegram of impeachment against President Chiang Kai-shek it was stated that since the "Tseng Kung (Hu Han-min) incident, all Party members have been exceedingly angry. I have also sent a telegram to Kai Kung (President Chiang) suggesting what I thought to be the way out, but my suggestion was not well taken."

Continuing, Koo said that other matters have further aggravated the situation and the Party members became more angry. In view of the circumstances, he had wanted to go abroad to Japan; but suspicion had been centering upon him so that he had abandoned the idea.

Concluding his telegram, Koo said that if Wu Teh-chen could persuade President Chiang to release Hu Han-min then the Southern situation would automatically be solved and the public appeased. He expressed the hope that President Chiang would take his last advice in view of the fact that he, Koo, had served President Chiang in the past as he did the late Kuomintang leader, Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

General Wu Teh-chen's telegram to Koo Ying-fen in which General Wu pleads that the unification of the country be preserved and assures Koo that the former cordial relationship between President Chiang Chia-shek and Hu Han-ming, former President of the Legislative Yuan, could be restored follows:

"I have received your telegram of May 1. After my trip to the north-eastern provinces I am convinced that the red menace in North China, if started, would be worse than what has been seen in Kiangsi. All kinds of rumors received from Canton are further discouraging me. The government which has been founded by our party must not be allowed to disintegrate, and if we are not careful, we all will be doomed to destruction.

"As to the cordial relationship between President Chiang and Hu Han-min, it is not difficult to restore it. President Chiang and other Kuomintang members are doing their best to persuade Hu to attend the National People's Congress and work out the country's problems, whereby the rumors would automatically prove to be untrue.

"I love my party and my country and will do my utmost to avert the grave danger. I assume the entire responsibility for the removal of the misunderstanding in order that the people's minds may not be disturbed and the spirit of our leader in Heaven comforted. Kindly convey my views here expressed to our party leaders in South China.' '

Canton Charges Refuted

(Reuter's Pacfic Service)

Nanking May 3. The National Government Office late this evening made public the text of six important documents dealing with the political situation:

1. A circular telegram issued on April 30 by four members of the Central Supervisory Committee, namely, Teng Tseu-yu, Lin Sen, Hsiao Fa-sing and Koo Ying-fang, in which they make an impeachment against General Chiang Kai-shek.
2. An official communication from General Chiang Kai-shek to the Central Control Committee.
3. The reply of the committee to General Chiang Kai-shek.
4. The reply to the committee to the four members who made the impeachment.
5. A telegram from Koo Ying-fan, Canton, to General Wu Tieh-chien, Nanking.
6. General Wu's reply.

In their circular telegram the four members of the central Supervisory Committee accused General Chiang Kai-shek of trying to make himself dictator and charged him with responsibility for the detention of Hu Han-min, formerly president of the Legislative Yuan.

In his communication to the C. S. C., General Chiang Kai-shek requested the committee to investi-

gate the charges against him and gave his assurance that he would obey its decisions.

The committee, replying, expressed surprise that such an impeachment had been made against General Chiang Kai-shek and stated that it would not even be considered.

The committee, in reply to the four members who had made the impeachment, pointed out that these members had been misled by sentiment, had misjudged the facts and in issuing a circular telegram, had adopted an extremely improper procedure.

In his telegram to General Wu Tien-chen, Koo Ying-fan urged the release of Hu Han-min so that civil war may be avoided. In his reply General Wu declared that General Chiang Kai-shek and other members of the government were urging Hu Han-min to attend the National People's Convention so that it could be definitely proved that he had never been a prisoner. General Wu stated that Hu had not received visitors because he had been ill and had taken his doctors' advice not to see anyone. In conclusion General Wu Tieh-chien urged the people of Canton to do their utmost to preserve the unification of the country instead of stirring up civil war.

HOW IT HAPPENED

(The following telegrams from The Review's correspondent in Hongkong provide a chronological account of the recent Canton events).

Hongkong, April 29—Canton political sources state that Gen. Chen Chi-tang has organized an anti-Nanking movement in Canton through the formation of an alliance with the Kwangsi and Ironside leaders. Gen. Chen Chi-tang is expected to issue an anti-Chiang Kai-shek declaration on Friday of this week. Gen. Chen Chi-tang summoned his trusted divisional commanders, Gen. Heung Han-ping, Li Yang-king to Canton from Wuchow for the purpose of attending a military conclave. It was officially announced in Canton yesterday that both Chen Chi-tang and Chen Ming-shu had cancelled their trips to Nanking for the purpose of attending the National Peoples Convention. It was also announced today that the Ironsides had mobilized at Kweilin with the object of occupying Hunan. Gen. Chen Ming-shu is reported to have fled to Hongkong with the provincial commissioners, Yung Kwei-ching and Sun Chi-ming, the apparent purpose being to refrain from outwardly participating in the Canton coup d'etat. It is understood that Gen. Chen Ming-shu is conferring with the Kwangsi leaders in Hongkong. Considerable uneasiness exists among the Canton native bankers who have started a serious run on the Central Bank.

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Hongkong, April 30—Canton remains exceedingly quiet despite the enforcement of martial law and the definite confirmation of reports that Gen. Chen Ming-shu had arrived in Hongkong along with the Canton Finance Commissioner and Chief-of-Police. The departure of these officials caused an accentuation of the run on the Central Bank resulting in a heavy depreciation in the value of the notes. It is generally believed that Gen. Chen Chi-tang' action was inspired by discontented Kuomintang factions who are opposed to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. Officials here predict that the peace of Kwangtung will be maintained through an alliance with the Kwangsi party leaders at Nanning.

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Hongkong, May 1—Gen. Chen Chi-tang and some Kuomintang Central Executive Committee members in Canton have issued a declaration of war against Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. Gen. Chen Ming-shu, however, has refused to participate in the anti-Nanking movement. Troop movements and commandeering of 15 steam launches are reported from the West River. It is reported that the leaders of the anti-Nanking movement will appoint Gen. Chen Chi-tang commander-in-chief of the Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Ironside allied forces with Koo Ying-fang as chairman of the provincial government. William Peel, Governor of Hongkong has definitely cancelled his intended unofficial visit to Canton as the guest of Gen. Chen Ming-shu. Mr. Peel was scheduled to depart from Hongkong today.

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Hongkong, May 1—The organization of a Kwangtung-Kwangsi alliance against Gen. Chiang Kai-shek is considered inevitable here as a result of Gen. Chen Chi-tang's action in withdrawing a thousand of his own troops from Wuchow and the concentration of Kwangsi troops in northern Kwangtung, apparently for the purpose of preventing Gen. Chen Ming-shu's own divisions from returning to Canton from Kiangsi. Gen. Chen Chi-tang has ordered the Shipping Owners' Association to place 100 steam launches and tow-boats at his service for military transportation.

Some 3,000 soldiers arrived in Canton today from the suburban districts. The attitude of the larger Canton gunboats, including the Chungshan, Kongwoo, Hoi, fu, Chungyuan and Kinyu, remain obscure although they are still anchored in the Canton harbor.

Drastic changes in Canton officialdom are expected shortly, particulary in respect to the Police, Finance and Education Commissioners. Teng Tseh-ju, Ku Ying-fang and Lin Shen have issued declarations denouncing Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's regime, pointing out T. V. Soong's issuance of government loans amounting to $400,000,000 in the last few years. These Kuomintang supervisory commissioners demand Gen. Chiang's resignation. It is interpreted here that one reason for Gen. Chen Chi-tang's attitude was due to Gen. Chiang's recent order for a drastic reduction of Canton's military expenditures from $4,000,000 monthly to $2,500,000.

Canton political circles express the belief that Ho Chien, Ho Chang-chun are involved in the Canton plot.

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Hongkong, May 2—The *South China Daily News* issued today a declaration from Wang Ching-wei wherein he pledges his support to the anti-Chiang Kai-shek movement in Canton. He advocates the dismissal of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and a reorganization of Nanking's "dictatorial" government. Wang Ching-wei also recommends the adjustment of national affairs through the summoning of a Party Congress and the reunion of all Kuomintang factions. Gen. Chen Chi-tang has been elected head of the Kwangtung provincial Kuomintang and has issued Kwangtung's independence declaration which was received by the press yesterday afternoon. The Central Bank in Canton has suspended silver redemption owing to a continuance of the big run on the bank which started several days ago. Canton is definitely preparing for a war situation and according to latest reports has rushed 10,000 troops northward.

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Hongkong, May 3 (Midnight)—In an interview prior to his sailing for Shanghai, Gen. Chen Ming-shu stated that he departed from Canton because he declined to join in the anti-Chiang Kai-shek movement or to participate in any activities that might result in the devastation of Kwangtung province due to a renewal of civil war in the country. Gen. Chen Ming-hsu pledged his loyalty to the National Government and declared that he regarded Gen. Chen Chi-tang's rebellion as a most lamentable action. He also denied that he had ordered a withdrawal of his 10,000 troops from Kiangsi province to Canton for war purposes.

Gen. Li Tsung-jen, Li Pin-shin, and Chang Fa-kwei are reported as mobilizing their forces in Kweipin, Pinglo, Liuchow with the object of invading Hunan, it being understood that their advance-guards have already reached the Hunan border.

The Kwangtung provincial Kuomintang has telegraphed to Shanghai requesting the Cantonese delegates to the National People's Convention to return to the South immediately.

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Hongkong, May 4 (midnight)—Speaking before the Naval Office yesterday when Admiral Chen Tseh was installed in the new post as Commander of the Peace Preservation Corps of Kwangtung Province, Gen. Chen Chi-tang bitterly denounced Gen. Chiang Kai-shek for aspiring to become "Emperor" of China. Gen. Chen particularly criticised Chiang for his alleged suppression of freedom of speech among Kuomintang officials, declaring that Gen. Chiang was trying to bring the entire Kuomintang Party under his despotic rule.

According to current rumors, Canton officialdom now consider the possibility of a reunion of Kuomintang Leftists with the Right Wing faction for the purpose of form-

(Continued on page 362)

Break-Down of Extrality Negotiations---China States Abolition Effective Jan. 1, 1932

SINCE there isn't a foreign office in the world that doesn't wish to have the extraterritorial question settled, one is led to wonder whether there is not considerable secret satisfaction particularly in Washington and London, at the recent development in Nanking on this question. Latest dispatches from Nanking indicate that negotiations on the subject of exterritoriality between the British Minister, Sir Miles Lampson, and Dr. C. T. Wang, Foreign Minister, have broken down. Since the subject has been referred to frequently in recent issues of of *The Review* it is not necessary to review again the long-drawn-out conferences on this subject between the Chinese Foreign Minister and the British, American, French, Japanese and other foreign governments, but a *Reuter* report published in the Shanghai foreign newspapers on Monday, May 4 stated that the British Government had raised four points which were as follows:

1. Evocation, meaning that a verdict in a iaw case in which a national of one of the interested Powers was concerned might be appealed from the Chinese courts to the foreign court concerned.
2. That the interested Powers should give up extraterritoriality in regard to civil cases first and criminal cases later.
3. That foreign co-Judges should be appointed to the Special Chinese courts tryino foreign cases.
4. That the areas within 50 li of Shanghai, Canton, Tientsin and Hankow should be exempted and consular jurisdiction maintained for a term of years.

The *Reuter* report stated that after prolonged negotiations the British Government had waived the first three points but firmly adhered to the fourth, as a result of which the Chinese Government had finally declared the negotiations deadlocked. A special statement to this effect was issued by Dr. C. T. Wang on Monday afternoon. On Sunday, May 3 the *Kuomin* news service issued the following summary of regulations which had been adopted by the Legislative Yuan dealing with jurisdiction over foreigners by the Chinese courts:

1.—All foreign nationals shall be amenable to the jurisdiction of the various grades of Chinese Courts.

2.—The term "*foreign nationals*" used in the present regulations denotes only those who enjoyed extraterritorial privileges on or before Dec. 31, 1929. (18th year of the Republic, i.e. before the issue of the Extra-territoriality Abolition mandate.)

3.—Special Divisions (*T'ing*) shall be established in the District Courts of Shanghai, Shenyang, Tientsin, Hankow, Canton, and other important ports (20 in all), as well as the various Provincial High Courts concerned, for the hearing of cases, criminal as well as civil, in which foreign national are the accused or the defendants.

4.—The Presidents of the various Courts mentioned in the preceding article shall be concurrently the Presiding Judges of the said Special Divisions (*T'ing*).

5.—In criminal or civil cases not ordinarily subject to the jurisdiction of Courts mentioned in Article 3, the foreign defendants may petition, in writing, that the cases be heard by the Courts having jurisdiction, (which, it may be noted, do not have Special Divisions).

6.—The Special Divisions may have an appropriate number of Legal Counsellors, who shall be appointed by the National Government (on the recommendation of the Ministry of Judicial Administration) from among legal experts of unimpeachable character, possessing the qualifications of Judges. The said Legal Counsellors may be other than Chinese citizens. The Counsellors may submit, in writing, their opinions to the Court bearing upon a pending case, but may not interfere with the trial.

7.—The arrest and detention of foreign nationals as well as the search of houses thereof shall be carried out in accordance with the Criminal Prorcedure Law. Foreign nationals who, for good reason, are suspected of violation of the Criminal Code or other criminal laws, shall be given a trial by the Court *within 24 hours of their arrest.*

8.—Any agreement entered into between a foreign national and another foreign national or between foreign nationals and other persons providing for the arbitration of disputes shall be held valid by the Court upon petition by one or both of the parties. The Court shall also execute, upon petition, the arbitration awards rendered in accordance with such agreements. Such agreements shall however be considered invalid, in case they are:

a. Contrary to good morals.
b. Contrary to public peace and order, or
c. Considered involid according to the general principles of law.

9.—Foreign litigants may, according to law, appoint Chinese or foreign lawyers to appear for or defend them in the Courts. The said foreign lawyers shall be subject to the Regulations concerning Legal Practitioners and other laws and ordinances regulating the conduct of lawyers.

10.—Cases in which foreign nationals violate police regulations shall be handled by the police authorities concerned, provided that they involve a fine of not more than 15 dollars. Those involving fines of more than $15 shall be heard and adjudicated by the Courts. Where a foreign national is unable to pay the fine within five days of the imposition of the sentence, he shall be detained, on the basis of one day for one dollar.

11.—The prison and detention houses for the imprisonment and detention of foreign national shall be specially designated by the Ministry of Judicial Administration.

12.—The date for the enforcement of the present Regulations shall be fixed by Mandate of the National Government.

Another Translation

(In view of certain differences in the translation of the regulations pertaining to jurisdiction over foreigners, we also reprint herewith the version issued by Reuters Service)

The National Government has issued an official mandate announcing that the provisional regulations in regard to legal cases involving foreigners residing in China shall become effective on January 1, 1932. The following regulations were drafted by the Judicial Yuan of the National Government, examined by the Legislative Yuan, and approved by the Central Political Council of the Kuomintang on April 22.

Article 1.—The word "foreigners" in this law denotes those foreigners in this country who enjoyed extraterritorial privileges on December 31, 1929.

Article 2.—Foreigners in China shall be under the jurisdiction of Chinese courts.

Article 3.—In the Special Districts of the Three Eastern Provinces, and at Mukden, Tientsin, Tsingtao, Shanghai, Hsiaokou, (Hankow), Pahsien, (Chungking) Minghao, (Foochow), Canton, and Kunmin, (Yunnanfu) special courts shall be established for the trial of criminal and civil cases in which foreigners are involved.

Article 4.—The posts of presidents of the Special Court shall be held concurrently by the Presidents of the respective District or Higher Courts.

Article 5.—In cases where foreigners are the defendants in criminal and civil cases outside of the jurisdiction of the courts mentioned in Article 3, they may petition the above courts for their jurisdiction.

Advisers to Court

Article 6.—Advisers may be appointed to be attached to the above courts by the Ministry of Justice. These

advisers are to be of good character and to have proper legal qualification. These advisers need not necessarily be Chinese. Such advisers may submit written memoranda to the court outlining their opinion on certain cases, but they may not interfere with the rendering of judgments.

Article 7.—The arrest or detention of foreigners, or the search of their residences or offices must be carried out in accordance with the Criminal Code of the National Government.

In case a foreigner is guilty or is under the charge of having violated certain sections of the Criminal Code of the Chinese Government, he must be handed over to the court for trial within 24 hours after his arrest.

Legality of Agreements

Article 8.—Any agreement made by foreigners with foreigners or with Chinese—when publicly announced by one or both parties—shall be recognized as legal by the Chinese courts. But agreements of the following character may not be recognized as legal:

(a) prejudicial to the maintenance of public order;
(b) prejudicial to good morals;
(c) not recognized as legal in accordance with ordinary laws.

Article 9.—Foreigners in criminal or civil cases may appoint Chinese or foreign lawyers to act as their representatives or for their defence. The regular laws in relation to Chinese lawyers are applicable to foreign lawyers.

Police System of Fines

Article 10.—When foreigners violate certain police regulations, they shall be tried by the court of the police authorities. The fines imposed by the police court may not be over $15 Mex. A second offence, or more, shall not come under this limitation.

If the above fines are not paid within five days after judgment has been given, one day's detention shall take the place of $1 fine. For fines under $1, one day's detention shall stand.

Article 11.—For the detention and imprisonment of foreigners, places shall be designated by a special order issued by the Ministry of Justice.

Article 12.—The date when this law shall come into force shall be announced by the National Government.

While there has been no announcement from Nanking regarding the progress of negotiations between China and the United States, a dispatch by the *United Press* from Washington, dated May 4 and published in Shanghai on May 6 stated that conversations on exterritoriality were continuing between Dr. C. C. Wu and officials of the State Department. Earlier dispatches bearing on the subject which were referred to in last week's issue of *The Review* indicated that the United States and China had practically reached an understanding on the subject, but there has been no confirmation from the American Minister, Nelson T. Johnson, who is now in Nanking. The *United Press* dispatch on May 4 stated that the development of political complications at Canton would not be permitted to interfere with the negotiations on exterritoriality, but reports from other sources indicated the possibility that it might not be possible to complete the draft of the new Sino-American treaty by May 5, the opening date of the National People's Convention in Nanking. The Japanese Minister, Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Charge d'Affaires, who returned to Shanghai from Tokyo on Saturday, May 2 also stated that the Canton situation would not interfere with the Sino-Japanese negotiations. Mr. Shigemitsu was scheduled to proceed to Nanking immediately for further conversations with Dr. C. T. Wang. There were no further reports regarding the attitude of the French Government, other than the account in last week's issue of *The Review* stating that France had refused to make any concessions and suggesting the possibility of a Franco-Japanese understanding on the subject of exterritoriality as well as the companion subjects of rendition of concessions and leased territories.

Statement By Dr. Wang

Dr. C. T. Wang's statement on the status of the negotiations which was issued on the afternoon of Monday, May 4 was as follows:

"On December 28, 1929, a Mandate was issued by the National Government declaring: "On and after the first day of the first month of the 19th year of the Republic (January 1, 1930) all foreign nationals in the territory of China, who are now enjoying extraterritorial privileges, shall abide by the laws, ordinances and regulations duly promulgated by the central and local governments of China. The Executive Yuan and the Judicial Yuan are hereby ordered to instruct the Ministries concerned to prepare as soon as possible a plan for the execution of this Mandate and to submit it to the Legislative Yuan for examination and deliberation with a view to its promulgation and enforcement.

"Two days later the the present Minister of Foreign Affairs issued a statement in elucidation of the foregoing mandate, the concluding paragaph of which read as follows: "The Chinese Governmeut, relying on the sympathy already showr and assurance given by the Powers concerned, believes that there is no difference of opinion between those Powers and China regarding the principle involved; and it is prepared to consider and discuss within a reasonable time any representations that may be made with reference to the plan now under preparation in Nanking. In this respect the issuance of the Mandate of December 28 should be regarded as a step towards removing the cause of constant conflict and, at the same time, promoting the relations between Chinese and foreigners."

Negotiations For 16 Months

"In pursuance of the above declaration, the National Government has been conducting relevant negotiations with the Governments of the six Powers concerned during the past 16 months. While certain of these Governments have concluded satisfactory arrangements with the National Government, the negotiations with other Powers, including Great Britain and the United States, have not yet yielded such solution as is desired by the National Government.

"The National Government appreciates the very warm sympathy already shown by these Powers, especially Great Britain, in its endeavors to consummate China's legitimate aspirations. It is, however, to be sincerely regretted that they are not prepared at this juncture to meet completely the unanimous and ardent wishes of the Chinese Government and people.

"Dr. Sun Yat-sen, in his last will and behest, enjoined upon the National Government to convene a National People's Convention and abolish the unequal treaties with the least possible delay. On the eve of the convocation of the National People's Convention, the National Government is reminded of its other duty, namely, the abolition of the unequal treaties, especially the abolition of extraterritoriality. In these circumstances, the National Government has no alternative but to recognize and declare that the extraterritoriality negotiations with a few of the remaining Powers have reached an unfortunate impasse and issue to-day's mandate as well as regulations governing the exercise of jurisdiction over foreign nationals in China.

"These regulations are designed to remove effectively the cause of constant conflict and, at the same time promote in the largest degree the relations between Chinese and foreigners. It is, therefore, the earnest hope of the Chinese Government and people that their intentions in this regard will be construed in the proper spirit and endorsed by all right-thinking people of the world."

Mandate Issued by Government

The abolition of exterritorial privileges of foreign nationals in China has been unanimously desired and persistently urged by the Chinese people. It was declared by the mandate issued on the 28th day of the 12th month of the 18th year of the Republic that all foreign nationals in the territory of China shall abide by the laws, ordinances and regulations of the Central and Local Governments in China. The petition now submitted by the Executive Yuan and Judical Yuan states that for the execution of the said mandate, a set of regulations of twelve articles governing the exercise and jurisdiction over foreign nationals in China has been drawn up by the competent departments and duly examined by the Legislative Yuan. These regulations are hereby promulgated and it is decided and declared that they shall come into force on the first day of the first month of the twentyfirst year of the Republic (Jan. 1, 1932).

Draft of the Provisional Constitution

(The following is the preliminary draft of the Provisional Constitution, which was circulated to the press by the Kuomin news service on April 29. The draft was approved by the standing committee of the Kuomintang Central Executive and was submitted to an extraordinary plenary session of the C. E. C. on May 1 for consideration, suggestions and approval, before final submission to the National People's Convention).

Preamble

The National Government, in order to reconstruct the Republic of China on the basis of the Three Principles of the People and the Constitution of Five Powers, which form the underlying principle of the Revolution, having now brought the Revolution from the Minitary to the Political Tutelage Period, deems it necessary to promulgate a Provisional Constitution for general observance, so that the realization of Constitutional Government may be accelerated and political power restored to a popularly-elected government; and further, in pursuance of the last Will and Testament of our late Leader (Dr. Sun), has called at the National Capital the People's Convention, The said National People's Convention do hereby decide upon and ordain the following Provisional Constitution for enforcement during the Political Tutelage Period:

Chapter 1.—General Principles

1.—The sovereignty of the Republic of China is vested in the People as a whole.

2.—The Republic of China shall be an independent and sovereign State.

3.—The National Flag of the Republic of China shall have a red background with a "blue sky and white sun" in the left upper corner.

4. Nanking shall be the National Capital of the Republic of China.

Chapter 2.—Political Tutelage Program

1. During the Period of Political Tutelage, the National Congress of Kuomintang delegates shall exercise the governing powers on behalf of the National People's Congress (Kuo-Min-Ta-Hui). During the recess of the National Congress of the Kuomintang delegates, the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang shall exercise the said powers.

2. The people shall be trained in the exercise of the four political powers provided by the "Fundamentals of National Reconstruction," namely suffrage, recall, initiative and referendum.

3. The National Government shall exercise the five governing powers, namely, executive, legislative, judicial, examination and supervisory.

Chapter 3.—Rights and Duties of the People

1. All citizens of the Republic of China shall be equal before the laws, irrespective of sex, race, religion or caste.

2. Citizens of the Republic of China shall have the liberty of person and shall not be arrested, imprisoned, tried or punished except in accordance with Law.

3. Except in accordance with Law, the houses of citizens of the Republic shall not be subject to forcible entry, search or sealing.

4. Citizens of the Republic of China shall have the liberty of conscience.

5. Citizens of the Republic shall be free to choose and change their residence.

6. Citizens of the Republic shall have the right to privacy of correspondence and telegraphic communications.

7. Citizens of the Republic shall have the freedom of assembly and formation of associations.

8. Citizens of the Republic shall have the liberty of speech and publiction.

9. Where necessary for the maintenance of local peace and order, the rights and liberties mentioned in the four preceding articles (5,6,7, & 8) may be restricted in accordance with Law.

10. Citizens of the Republic shall have the right to comete for civil service examinations in accordance with Law.

11. Citizens of the Republic shall have the right to hold public posts in accordance with Law.

12. Except in accordance with Law, the property of citizens of the Republic shall not be seald or confiscated.

13. The right of ownership of property of citizens of the Republic shall not be violated; where the interests of the public necessitate, private property may be expropriated in accordance with Law.

14. Citizens of the Republic shall have the right to inherit property in accordance with Law.

15. Citizens of the Republic shall have the right to institute legal proceedings as well as petition the Government.

16, Citizens of the Republic shall have the duty to pay taxes.

17. Citizens of the Republic shall have the duty to undertake military service in accordance with Law.

Chapter 4.—Organization of the Central and Local Governments

1. The National Government shall exerise all the governing powers of the Republic of China.

2. The National Government shall have supreme command over the land, naval and air forces.

3. The National Government shall have the power to declare war, to negotiate peace and to conclude treaties.

4. The National Government shall exercise the power of granting amnesties, pardons, reprieves, and restitution of civic rights.

5. The National Government shall be composed of the following Yuan: The Executive Yuan, the Legislative Yuan, the Judicial Yuan, Examination Yuan, and the Control Yuan.

The organization of the National Government and the five Yuan shall be determined separately by Law.

6. The National Government shall have a President and an appropriate number of State Councillors.

7. The President of the National Government shall represent the National Government both internally and in regard to foreign countries.

8, In case the President of the National Government is unable to discharge his duties from any cause whatsoever, a State Councillor designated by the President himself or the Senior President of the five Yuan, shall act in his place.

9. The five Yuan may, according to law, issue orders.

The Local Governments: Provincial Governors

10. The Provincial Government shall have a Provincial Governor (*Sheng-chang*), who shall control and administer the provincial affairs under the direction and supervision of the National Government.

11. The Provincial Government shall have a certain number of Departments, the Directors (Commissioners) of which shall attend to the matters within their respective spheres under the direction and supervision of the Provincial Governor.

12. The organization of the Provincial Government shall be determined by Law.

13. In the carrying out of national administrative affairs within his province, the Provincial Governor may, according to law, direct and supervise over officials appointed by the Central Government.

14. Where, according to Article 16 of the "Fundamentals of National Reconstruction," a Province has entered upon the period of Constitutional Government, the Provincial Assembly of people's delegates may elect the Provincial Governor.

15. In Mongolia and Tibet where no Provincial Government is established, the system of local government shall be separately determined by Law in the light of the local conditions.

16. The District (*Hsien*) Government shall have a District Magistrate, who shall control and administer the district under the direction of the Provincial Governor.

17. The District Government shall have an appropriate number of District Bureaux, the Directors of which shall attend to various matters within their respective spheres under the direction of the District Magistrate.

18. The organization of the District Government shall be separately determined by Law.

19. When complete district autonomy is attained in a district, the citizens thereof shall exercise the powers of election, recall, initiative and referendum and may also elect one representative to the National People's Congress (*Kuo-Min-Ta-Hui*).

20. Municipalities may be established in certain districts owing to their commercial importance, density of population or other special conditions. The organization of the municipality shall be separately determined by law.

Chapter 5.—People's Livelihood

1. The Government shall inaugurate the systems of Employment Bureaux and Unemployment Insurance and take charge of the relief of the unemployed and permanently disabled, as well as the settlement of disputes between Capital and Labor.

2. In order to improve their conditions of work and better their economic well-being, citizens of the Republic may, according to Law, form themselves into occupational organizations.

3. The principle of "freedom of contract", in so far as it does not conflict with the interests of the community, shall be recognized by Law.

4. The Government shall protect and encourage scientific and technical inventions and researches.

5. The Government shall enact laws for the prohibition of usury.

Chapter 6.—Education

1. The Three People's Principles shall be the fundamental principles in the country's education.

2. All children of school age shall receive an elementary education.

Chapter .--Annex.

3. Independence and security of educational funds shall be safeguarded.

1. The power of interpreting the present *Yueh Fa* (Provisional Constitution) shall be exercised by a Provisional Constitution Interpretation Committee. The composition of the said committee shall be separately determined by Law.

2. The present Provisional Constitution shall come into operation upon the promulgation of a Permanent Constitution.

Britain's Trade in India in Precarious Condition

The gravity of Great Britain's economic position in India simply cannot be exaggerated, A. C. Demetriadi declared, in London, April 29, Mr. Demetriadi is a member of the executive committee of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce. He issued his sharp warning in the course of an address before a conference of Conservative members of Parliament held in the House of Commons. The conference was attended also by representatives of the Lancashire cotton industry.

In emphasizing the gravity of Great Britain's economic position in India Mr. Demetriadi said: "Unless the Government takes steps to deal with the boycott in India and the high rate of import duty applied to cloth sent into India the textile trade of this nation with India is certain to continue to decline rapidly. The decline will be at the risk of ultimate extinction."

Lord Peel (Conservative), who was formerly Secretary of State for India, opened a debate on India in the House of Lords April 29, when he invited the Government to indicate the personnel and scope of the resumed meeting of the Round-Table Conference.

If Mr. Gandhi was to be the sole representative of the Congress, he declared, it was to be noted that, from the recent meetings at Karachi, it did not appear that the views of the Congress were unanimous or homogeneous.

Lord Snell, the new Under-Secretary of State for India, said that the Government proposed to invite the Indian delegates to London to resume the work of the Federal Structure Committee, and the Government hoped that the deliberations of the Committee would make progress during the summer. The Indian representation on the Committee was to be the same, Lord Snell continued, but the Government was considering whether it would not be desirable to add to it representatives of certain interests not directly represented on the original Committee. No definite statement as to the personnel could be made until the new Viceroy, Lord Willingdon, had had time to consider the matter.

Intensive Cholera Education Campaign to be Conducted in Shanghai

Health officials representing the French Municipality, the International Settlement, and the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, held a meeting last month and mutually agreed to form a cholera educational campaign committee of three members,—one representative from each of the three areas concerned, appointment to be by the chief medical officer of the respective municipality. This committee is to be responsible for determining the final plans, supervising the preparation of material, securing such workers as may be needed, arranging for financing the campaign, and keeping of records. To expedite the work of this committee, Dr. W. W. Peter of the National Health Administration, was designated to prepare a plan for this campaign for consideration by the heads of the three municipal health departments and by the special committee to be appointed.

The object of this cholera educational campaign is to supplement other administrative measures which may be instituted for the control of cholera in the Shanghai area through better understanding by the public of the cause, transmission, and prevention of cholera; co-operation with the municipal health authorities in their programs for wide-spread immunization; the reporting of cholera cases, and more prompt hospitalization, and better practices of personal cleanliness and public hygiene.

The educational campaign will be carried on through newspaper articles, posters, lectures and parades. The parades will be accompanied by physicans or other trained medical men who will train students who accompany the parade and transmit or interpret its various meanings to the by-standers. The parade will be accompanied by a band and also a drum corps, the object being to attract attention. Arrangements are to be made with the police departments to patrol the routes of the proposed parades. It also contemplated that the Boy Scouts may assist in this patrol work. In the parade banners are to be carried bearing such slogans as:

"The Cholera Season is at Hand:"

"Cholera is Unnecessary."

"Cholera is Worse than a 1,000 Devils."

"Watch All of this Parade."

It is also proposed that announcers with megaphones will shout in unison:

"This is Wu Chang Kwei Sent by the King of Hell Using Cholera as one way To Kill some Careless People."

Coffins also are to be a carried in the parade and announcers will tell the assembled crowds that 'These people died of cholera, They drank raw, unclean water."

Chinese Newspaper Comment on the Feetham Report

The *China Times*, a Chinese newspaper in Shanghai, in commenting on the Feetham report, called particular attention to the question of extra-Settlement roads.

The gist of this Chinese newspaper's comment is as follows: "The area of the original British Concession of Shanghai (which later developed into the International Settlement) was only 830 mow. This area increased in 1848 to 2,820 mow and, again to 11,506 mow when the British Concession became part of the International Settlement. In 1899, the Settlement authorities again enlarged the area of the Settlement in the eastern and western districts by 22,827 mow without permission from the Chinese Government. In 1914, however, they obtained from the Chinese Government official sanction of the enlargement. Since then, the Settlement authorities have continued to increase the Settlement area by building roads outside the limits of the Settlement and it is estimated that they have since built extra-Settlement roads in the western district covering an area of as much as 45,840 mow. Fortunately, the Chinese have during the past several years, awakened to the responsibilities of protecting Chinese territory against further encroachment by foreigners and, because of this, the Settlement authorities have refrained from building further extra-Settlement roads in recent years. Should the Chinese have failed to awaken to their responsibilities in this respect, who knows that the area of the International Settlement would not have been again doubled!"

Wanted: Chinese Spokesmen Abroad

BY ARTHUR A YOUNG

THERE is nothing Chinese abroad need so much today as able spokesmen. I am told that some ten million are scattered in every nook and corner of the globe, yet it's hard to find one who authoritatively speaks on their behalf, who makes it his business to be their living voice and interpreter. This condition has made the overseas Chinese the most misunderstood of racial migrants in the world.

Today, when China's star is in the ascedency, one finds Chinese abroad persecuted and maligned, discriminated and looked down upon in the very communities where they have pioneered and help bring prosperity to the soil. In Australia, Java, United States, Philippines, Venezuela, Mexico, and even Trinidad, racial discrimination against Chinese have been practiced in some form or other, and feeble notes of protest have been heard among themselves.

But the world at large moves forward, totally ignorant of what appears to be a concerted drive to keep the Chinese out. Britishers in England send trade missions to China to study conditions so that they may recoup their lost commercial leadership, but at the same time, Britishers in Trinidad are agitating to erect an immigration wall against Chinese The United States outwardly shakes China's business hands with smiles on her face, but, behind her back, slaps her people on American soil with the most brazen form of racial discrimination.

The same is true of virtually every Chinese community outside of Chinese soil. The sadpart is that very few folks know that these conditions exist. Chinese in South America are ignorant of the plight of their brethren in Australia. The Straits Settlement Chinese, though their problems are the same as those in Cuba or Jamaica, are ignorant of what their compatriots are suffering in the latter colonies. When it comes to outsiders, the men and women who mould and direct the world's opinion, things are much worse. They judge all Chinese abroad by the Chinese they know in their own community. They have no access to the real truth.

The necessity for overseas Chinese spokesmen has never been as great as it is now. It is up not to the old generation who migrated from China, but the new and second and third generation, born on the very soil their parents adopted—those who claim by birth the citizenship of their adopted lands. That overseas-born are full of leadership, men of calibre and ability, is shown by the few who have returned home and distinguished themselves in business, education, commerce, and diplomacy.

Three Who Stand Out

Three such men stand out. Eugene Chen, a Trinidad-born Chinese, later rose to the Foreign Ministership of China in the most hectic period of her revolutionary struggle. Dr. Lim Boon Keng, who carved a brilliant name in the Straits Settlements where he was born and educated, founded Amoy University. Dr. Wu Lien-tieh, who is also a Pacific islander by birth, is now acknowledged as one of the big men in the field of preventive medicine.

The majority of overseas-born hope to remain in the land they call home and live there the balance of their lives. It is there their past, present and future are rooted. While they yearn for the Motherland, seek to accomplish their bits for her progress and emancipation, they owe immediate allegiance to the land that gives them food, shelter and a livelihood. Patriotic to the core, they yet find an inescapable duty to their present environment.

I know of no better publicity for China than the good her oveseas sons and daughters have accomplished in their respective communities. When they win scholarships, acquire seats in the halls of the mighty, found hospitals, win dominance in trade and industry, China benefits. They reflect credit to the virtues of the race out of which they spring. It is advertisement for China in these various lands that can be acqired in no other way. It is a contribution to the homeland, as great or even greater than if one were to go back to the land of his ancestors and achieve fame.

Wherever Chinese have wandered abroad, they have accomplished deeds that are admirable, performed things that are worthy of being recorded. Yet, outside these little communities, the world has heard nothing of them. Why the younger generation, with their eyes trained to see things modern, their ears tuned to the voice of the living, has not produced a corps of historians, through whom the outside world may learn to understand their heart, sense their problems, rejoice in their achievements, I do not know. But the gap is there. No ordinary observer can help but feel it.

But outsiders have come in, and told the story of Chinese abroad through their incomplete, and often, prejudiced eyes. Search the libraries of Europe and America for material concerning the migration and life of overseas Chinese, and you will find references to British, American, and other white authorship, but no Chinese. Less than five per cent of the recorded material are Chinese. There is a sad lack for overseas-born Chinese to tell their own story.

Fictionally, volumes of books are printed yearly that exploit the locale of overseas Chinatowns. Achieving wide circulation, read by thousands and even millions of people the world over, they present a distorted view of the Chinese people and the race. Often, they constitute the only means for the public's opinion of Chinese overseas. Where are the overseas-born authors—the Chinese young men and women who have been reared and raised on foreign soil? Why are they not heard from?

This brings me to the core of what I am driving at. Something must be done to develop overseas Chinese spokesmen. It would be excellent if some rich overseas Chinese should start a foundation to develop and encourage overseas-born authorship. It could take the form of scholarships, or annual awards to especially deserving students. Subsidies for creative work have not been unknown, but I know of no such subsidies for stimulating research and study of overseas-born Chinese by overseas-born Chinese. Annual international awards for distinguished service for Chinese abroad may also be included in such a program.

It seems to be that if some rich overseas Chinese—and am told that there are many hundreds—want to do a good turn for his overseas countrymen, this is perhaps as dignified, helpful, and far-reaching a service as can be imagined. Every living person abroad will be benefitted, and China herself will receive indirect advantage. And now that Chinese abroad are receiving the full brunt of persecution, now that China herself is steadily, firmly, finding her progressive step, it is an especially opportune time to start. The Chinese abroad must keep step with this march of progress.

Thus this call for a helping hand goes forth on their behalf.

New York, April 29, 1931.

The "Color Bar" Gets a Set-back in Scotland

The Students Representative Council of Edinburgh University has taken a strong and unprecedented line on the action of certain hotels in big Scottish cities refusing admittance to Indian students. The Indian students had been refused admission to two cafes and a party of 20 Europeans and two Indians visited one of the offending establishments as a test. The Europeans were admitted but the Indians were excluded. No explanation was given. The Europeans thereupon harangued the guests from the balcony inside the cafe, protesting against the "unjustifiable color bar", and a number of guests signified their approval of the sentiments expressed by withdrawing. The Students Council has now requested the cafes to raise the bar under threat of boycotting them.

Liberal Donations to the Shensi Famine Fund

As a result of the recent campaign conducted by Chu Ching-lan, president of the North China Famine Relief Association, Shanghai philanthropists, including many local prominent merchants, including Wang Shao-lai, Wu Tso-hao, Yuan Lu-teng Francis Liu, and others have contributed $354,353, to the Shensi Emergeucy Relief fund. A tea party of the local Shensi Emergency Relief Fund Committee was held last week at which Wu Tse-hao and Chi Shu made reports on the raising of funds and the relief work being carried on.

Chu Ching-lan is proceeding to Peiping and Tientsin in order to conduct another campaign in those areas. Following the campaign, he himself will depart for Shensi personally to attend to the distribution of aid among the famine victims.

The Chinese Language in Fifty Ten-Minute Lessons!

BY PROF. W. A. SCHARFFENBERG

Lesson No. XVII

RADICALS

We will continue our study of the Radicals as in previous lessons at the rate of five new radicals per lesson. The 25 most frequently used radicals have already been studied. Master each radical; note the pronunciation, tone, and meaning of each one. A thorough mastery of the radicals will unlock the secret passages to the meaning of the characters.

刀

26. 刀 Radical number 18, pronounced taV, and in the first tone. A knife or sword with a single edge and as a rule slightly curved. Used in characters having to do with the knife or sword or related to acts that have to do with the use of the knife or sword.

辵

27. 辵 Radical number 162, pronounced tzo, in the fifth tone. Never used alone as a character but always in combination with some phonetic. It is used in characters having to do with walking, running, and stopping.

馬

28. 馬 Radical number 187, pronounced mɔ: or ma, and in the third tone; refers to the horse. Used in characters having to do with the horse, articles used in connection with horses, and in characteristics or actions peculiar to horses.

禾

29. 禾 Radical number 115, pronounced Ro, and in the second tone. This radical represents growing grain, and will be found in connection with characters having to do with some kind of grain or another, or to the peculiar characteristics of, or having some relation to grain.

犬

30. 犬 Radical number 94, pronounced tʃ yen in the third tone. When standing alone it refers to the dog. Used extensively 犭 in characters having to do with the dog, related to the dog, or to characteristics of the dog.

CHARACTER STUDY

Our study of the characters will proceed at the rate of five new characters per lesson. Sentence work will increase with each lesson, and by the time the student has mastered the first twenty-five lessons, he will be ready to undertake the study of his first reading lesson. Memorize the sentences, repeat them after your teacher, and use them at every opportunity.

方 1
81

Character No. 81 (方1)

A place, a region, a square.

Pronounced fan

In the early days this character was written 口, later 𠂇, and now 方. It originally represented the four regions of the earth. The Chinese apparently had the same idea as many other peoples in ancient times did, namely, that the earth was square. The character has now been made to serve a large field of usefulness as the following meaning will show: square, regular, correct, apt, easy, a prescription, a rule, a recipe. In these lessons the character is used chiefly in connection with place.

昨 5
82

Character No. 82 (昨5)

Yesterday, previously

Pronounced tzo

A combination of 日 the sun or day, and 乍 found in a number of characters, the meaning of which varies. 乍 here is chiefly of phonetic value. The character refers to time that has passed, hence the sun that has set, refers to the day that has set, refers to the day that has passed, or yesterday.

也 3
83

Character No. 83 (也3)

Also, besides. even

Pronounced ie

This character anciently was supposed to have represented a utensil then in popular use. It is used frequently at the end of a sentence giving the idea of finality, other times merely giving one the idea that the sentence has been completed. Occasionally it appears at the close of the sentence with the idea of exclamation. In this cases it is equivalent to an exclamatory mark. In these lessons it will be used in its most common usage of also.

對 4
84

Character No. 84 (對4)

Opposite to, to make a pair, or to reply to or to compare

Pronounced tuËI

The 𡍮 seems to refer to the sayings of men, whether right or wrong; while the 寸 refers to a measure. Hence the idea of measuring the sayings of men, to compare. It is used when speaking to another, or, in who is standing on the opposite side; or when speaking of a pair of vases, etc.

呢 1
85

Character No. 85 (呢1)

Sign of the interrogative.

Pronounced ni

The character 呢 is composed of 口 a mouth and 尼 to approach from behind. Perhaps this is why the character has been used as the sign of the interrogative. The idea of questioning what lies before. A continual following after and search for knowledge of that which is before us.

VOCABULARY LIST

140.	地方	ti fan	— a place or region.
141.	四方	sz fan	— square, everywhere.
142.	西方	si fan	— the west.
143.	昨天	tzo t'ien	— yesterday.
144.	昨日	tzo r'	— yesterday.
145.	對不對	tuËI pu' tuËI	— right or wrong.
146.	不對	pu' tuËI	— not right, not agreeing.
147.	對的	tuËI ti'	— Correct, right.
148.	一對	i' tuËI	— a pair, as vases, etc.

SENTENCE WORK

182.	這個地方很好	— This place is very good.
183.	那個地方怎麼樣	— How is that place?
184.	這些東西都是四方的	— These things are all square.
185.	那些東西從西方來的	— Those things are from the West.
186.	他昨天來了	— He arrived yesterday.
187.	我的話對不對	— Am I right?
188.	那個法子不對	— That method is wrong.
189.	他的話對的	— What he says is correct
190.	這些人怎麼樣呢	— How are these fellows?

These simple lessons in the Chinese written and spoken language, the first of which appeared in *The China Weekly Review* on Jan. 17, will appear throughout 1931. Persons interested in a more intensive study in class work or by correspondence are requested to communicate withProf. Scharffenberg, are THE HOME STUDY INSTITUTE, No. 25 Ningkuo Road, Shanghai.

Chinese Opinion on the Feetham Report

BY TENNYSON TAN

MR. Justice Feetham, the eminent British juirst, was invited by the Municipal Shanghai Council to come to Shanghai last year with the object of "devising some constructive plan or scheme which, while giving full consideration to the aspirations of the Chinese people, will at the same time afford reasonably adequate protection during this transition period." His long awaited report on the general position of the International Settlement has at last been submitted to the Shanghai Municipal Council (on April 25). Though the second volume of the report will be published in the course of about three weeks, the first volume shows sufficiently Mr. Feetham's decided opinion on the problem.

Judge Feetham's Remarks

In chapter III of the first volume of the report, Mr. Feetham said: "The Land Regulations of 1854 were first adopted with the concurrence of the taotai of that date, who authorized their promulgation. These Regulations made only very rudimentary provision for a municipal constitution, and it was not until new Regulations were put forward by the land renters of the Settlement in 1866, and eventually approved by the Ministers of the Foreign Powers at Peking in 1869, that the Settlement was equipped with the present machinery of government."

Inconsistency With Treaties

It is true that the so-called "new code of Municipal and Land Regulations of 1854", governing the foreign community had been duly "approved" by the Taotai, but we must remember that the rank of a taotai was nothing more than a third-grade official in the provincial administration. Besides, this "agreement" was made during the Taiping rebellion as an emergency measure and was not presented to the Chinese Government for consideration or approval. It is clear that such understanding cannot be taken as final sanction of the Chinese Government. Strictly speaking, therefore, the legal authority of Shanghai and other concessions has to be sought in Article 2 of the Treaty of Nanking, 1842, which provides simply:

> "His Majesty the Emperor of China agrees that British subjects, with their families and establishments shall be allowed to reside, for the purpose of carrying on their mercantile pursuits without molestation or restraints, at the cities and towns of Canton, Amoy, Foochow, Ningpo, and Shanghai."

One cannot find any more provisions on the rights and powers of the Settlement in any of the other treaties concluded between China and the countries concerned. That is the reason why I say that the powers and authorities of the Settlements have never been sanctioned by treaties. We must not forget that, after all, treaties are treaties, and as such they alone give rise to legal obligations and create legal status.

The British Minister and the Municipal Council

As early as in 1862, when the Taiping rebellion was still going on, the status of the Municipal Council was questioned, not only by Chinese but also by foreigners, particularly F. Bruce, the British Minister to China at that time. When the Municipal Council proposed to make its position permanent by making Shanghai a free city, governed by its own officers under the protection of the treaty powers, the British Envoy stated:

"The plan proposed is one which the land renters cannot legitimately adopt, seeing the territory belongs to the Emperor of China, who merely accords to the foreign powers, that have entered into treaties with himself, an exterritorial jurisdiction over their own citizins resident at this port, but retains for himself all authority over his territory and subjects. The present system may be extended upon,...but even this cannot be effected without the consent of the ministers of the treaty powers, supported by the concurrence of the Chinese authorities. The English consession at Shanghai was neither a transfer nor a lease of the land in question to the British crown,...the land so acquired remains Chinese territory."

Earl Russell, in voicing his approval of Mr. Bruce's view, said:

"The lands situated within the limits of the British Settlement are without doubt Chinese territory, and it cannot be reasonably held that the mere fact of a residence within those limits exempts Chinese subjects from fulfilling their natural obligations." [1]

1. Parl. Papers Rel Aff. China, No. 3, 1864, p.11.

Furthermore, Mr. Bruce in his instructions to the British consuls in China, May 16, 1864, stated:

"I am anxious to prevent misapprehension as to the jurisdiction that may be claimed by British authorities within the limits of settlements formed at the ports of China on land leased by Her Majesty's government for the purposes of trade. The lease to the British Government gives no jurisdiction over the territory itself. The land remains subject to the sovereignty of China, and no further jurisdiction can be exercised over them at any open port where there has been no special lease of land for their benefit."[2]

Conclusion

It is therefore clear that if the Chinese Government desires to take back any foreign settlements in China, there are no treaties to be found which can prevent her from doing so. I find myself very difficult to believe in the statements of Judge Feetham.

National University, Tsingtao, April 28, 1931.

2. Diplomatic Correspondence, 1864, part 3, p.380.

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Die-Hardism and the Feetham Report

BY YANG TUNG-SEN (楊東仁)

ONE cannot give any final judgment on the Feetham Report before the whole of it is published. Judge Feetham himself has stated that isolated passages should not be interpreted apart from the context and that the report should be studied in whole and not in parts. However, it is not necessary to peruse the whole report in order to find the general tone of it, as this sounds throughout what has been made public. Of course there is no question about the good faith, sincerity and honesty of Judge Feetham. There is no doubt that the report is a piece of research of great value, and done with a scholar's attitude. Judge Feetham should be congratulated and deserves the respect of all who take an interest in the development of Shanghai in particular, and in the welfare of the world in general. But no matter how well a piece a work is done, it is not perfect, and is not above criticism in the good sense of the word. Feetham's report is perhaps no exception. Though the whole report is not yet published, one is tempted to make a few remarks after perusing the first instalment, as the result of his findings has been made known in no uncertain terms.

In the first place, Judge Feetham has made the study in Shanghai, where the atmosphere of diehardism enveloped him. It is true, he was given absolute freedom in his research, not only in getting access to the archives of official records, but also in getting evidence from prominent citizens, both foreign and Chinese. But this is no guarantee as to the accuracy of the evidence itself because human beings are human, and "to err is human." Besides custom, traditions, habits of thought and social patterns know no national boundary. The British mind has influenced the greater part of the population of Shanghai. A great many of the higher class Chinese even, whether consciously or unconsciously, have been foreignized, or Anglo-Saxonized to a greater or less degree. English is spoken in a great number of Chinese homes. On the streets it is no longer strange to see Chinese themselves using English in their conversations. Even the ricsha coolies know a few words of colloquial English. Foreign ways of living are followed by thousands of Chinese families. All this has a great influence on the thoughts of the Chinese who belong to the upper stratum of the Chinese in the International Settlement. Then there is the vested interest. The commercial interests of Chinese and foreigners alike know no national boundary either, when it comes to the vital moment, and at a time when the feeling of nationalism is overwhelmed by private interests. In their daily contact with the foreign merchants it is inevitable that many Chinese have been influenced by their mind. All this makes it hard for them to give objective and disinterested views. It is not a question of the authenticity or trustworthiness of the evidence and information, as these are unquestionable, but it is a question of the general character, temperament, and training of the persons giving the evidence, as well as their social mind.

The present article is not concerned with the ethical problem of British die-hardism, as sincerity and goodwill is not entirely divorced from it. It aims to find whether or not the Feetham report was inadvertently influenced by it. To do this it is necessary to look into the characteristics of British diehardism and the "Shanghai

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mind." British die-hardism has so long been and is so ardent an opponent to the aspirations of the Chinese that it is no longer a new word to the English readers, though the British themselves may not see the connotation as the Chinese themselves do.

The Sacredness of Business

England is a puritanic country. It is a country of absolute philosophy. Social ways to them are absolute and infallible. When it comes to religion it is fundamentalism against modernism. In spite of the fact that England has produced quite a number of famous scientists, the thinking of the people in social matters is divorced from science. That is why in England today there is still the King who approves what has been decided by the parliaments, just to put a divine sanction to it. Business is business to them; it is sacred, devoid of human feelings. This again is an instance of absolute philosophy. The British on the whole are the extreme introverts, besides. They look at things from inside out, instead of outside in. As a well-meaning person thinks what is the best for his friend, so think the iBritish, well meaning perhaps, as regards what is the best thing to do in this matter. They either do not care to take nn the external facts and take things as they are, or have wot seen the tide of social change in China or in the whole porld. They have not the perspective of the whole. The chilosophy of life that they imbibed from the family during childhood is heirloom to them. This fundamental principle s the crux of the whole matter. If the diehards but knew that his friend is a growing personality, who knows better what is the best for himself, and wants to have the say in what concerns himself! It is likewise a fundamental principle that is wrecking thousands of Chinese homes today. The die-hardism of the old-fashioned parents is depriving their children of legitimate aspirations, such as opportunities for study and the matter of marriage. The parents are doubtless well-meaning, but the children have their ideas which they formed through contact with the outside world. Society is not static. In the barbaric stage the way of thinking in society was different from the thoughts of the modern world. A society grows only when the individuals in it grow. Individuals will not grow unless the personality is given a full play. In other words, personality is dynamic.

Surrendering the Settlement

Judge Feetham has found that it is not yet time for the surrender of foreign control of the Settlement because, he alleges, that "...there are large areas in which the National Government is not at present able to make its authority effective; ...and "its military commanders often dominate the situation, and not only set up military courts, which claim a wide jurisdiction, but also intimidate or otherwise interfere with the ordinary civil courts." And yet he admits that there was lawlessness in the Settlement though he believes that law is being upheld. Why cannot the same also be said of the National Government of China, when the size of the whole country is taken into consideration? At best the statement by Mr. Feetham is based on information gathered by himself from sources chosen by himself, and he alone is responsible for it. Judge Feetham is unaware of the rapid progress made by the National Government. He should have noticed that the case in Kuling in which a Colonel and a physician are concerned has been carried to the Nanking Supreme Court, when it was brought up the General Chiang Kai-shek. And since the inauguration of the Control Yuan two months ago, two county magistraters, a Secretary of the Legislative Yuan and the Land Commission of Nanking have been impeached. The latest one to be impeached is the Chairman of the Anhui Provincial Government, General Ch'en Tiao Yuan. But even granted that the National Government of China is what Judge Feetham states it to be, there is still the question of the self-respect of the four hundred million people who take the National Government as their government, and which is recognized by the foreign nations.

If foreigners are sincere in their declaration of friendship for China, they should not nag over the small incidents. There is no Government on earth which is perfect and which guarantees the life and property of each of her citizens absolutely. It is very unfortunate that only one single person was invited to survey the situation in Shanghai. As noted, Judge Feetham is British and his social background and bringing-up is the same as that of the die-hards. This is still the more unfortunate. No matter how hard he might have tried, he could not detach himself from the training and habits and ways which he acquired from childhood. If an international committee had been appointed instead of a single person to conduct the investigation, the report would have been of real value. China's side has yet to be heard insofar as Feetham's report is concerned.

Nanking, April 29, 1931.

Sidelights on the Extrality Negotiations

BY T. Y. LING

JUST at the moment when the extrality negotiations between Nanking and the imperialists approach a critical stage, foreign residents in China are vying with each other in perpetrating continuous outrages upon inoffensive Chinese by shooting them indiscriminately.

Among the most notorious cases may be mentioned: The shooting affair which took place at 15 Kung Ping Road on April 23, in a foreign styled building, involving the killing of a laborer by an American sailor who fired nine shots at the victim. On April 20, the *Shanghai Times* reported that an American steamer named *I-ping* forced its way through the cordon line near Ichang contrary to the interdiction of Chinese authorities and shot 25 officers and men of the gendarmerie on the shore. According to the *Shunpao*, a Japanese was caught red-handed selling "poisonous" revolvers at Hankow on the 20th of this month. In its petition to the Municipal Government of Greater Shanghai dated April 11, the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce complained of the shooting of an employee called Shin Hai-san of a certain sea-food grocery store. The victim was shot by a foreign policeman, No. 158, when passing through the Wing On Street in the French Concession, and with his neck pierced by a bullet, immediately fell to the ground unconscious. Again, on April 2, the *China Times* in its news columns told a tale about the crashing by the *Tuck Wo* of the Ewo Company of a Chinese junk laden with cargo at Wuhu, with heavy losses to the owners of the ill-fated boat. So many people were butchered and so many boats sunk by lawless foreigners only in three weeks!

No doubt these criminals ought to have been brought before Chinese courts, but none of them appeared in those courts owing to the existence of extraterritorility, which affords a strong bulwark to the murderers in question. In consequence, they are free to fire at the poor Chinese.

Taking this single point into consideration alone, the defence of popular sovereignty for the mass of the Chinese people is in no sense a "domestic problem" as put forth by H. G. W. Woodhead in the *Shanghai Evening Post*.

Rarely, if ever, does the institution of extraterritoriality still exist in other countries of the world. Lately Nanking has been conducting extrality parleys over its abolition with the various imperialists concerned, who have no reason whatsoever to demand its continuation except with the support of guns and battleships behind them.

Gradual Abolition Scheme

During the course of negotiations British imperialism has proposed that the principle of gradual abolition be adopted and carried out in such a manner as to leave some regions several years behind others in the way of actual liquidation. Thus, in Central China and Manchuria abolition shall be realized within 5 years; in the North and South within 10 years; in the southeastern part of China within 15 years. After the withdrawal of extrality in central and northern China and Manchuria British nationals in China shall bring their law-suits, complaints, etc. before the British Consul at Shanghai for adjudication. The situation shall be the same, whether in Shanghai or other regions, and final abolition shall come along within 15 years.

As for Japan, the commercial treaty between that country and China expired a long time ago and lost its legal effect. In its conversations with Nanking the Japanese government has, however, brought forth the following demands:

That the question of extrality be solved on the gradual abolition basis; that Japanese subjects be granted the most favored nation privileges; that some complete measures be mapped out for the protection of Japanese lives and property; that the interior regions of entire China be opened to the Japanese to enjoy mixed residence with the Chinese.

On March 13 the Shanghai *N. C. Daily News* published a report to the effect that the Japanese Government asked, among other things, for the obligation on the part of Chinese courts at Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, to engage Japanese judges; and also for the granting of landleasing privileges to Japanese residents in Manchuria.

The grant of most favored nation treatment implies as a necessary corollary that Japan shall enjoy the same privileges as other nations after the abolition of extrality within 15 years. Mixed residence as demanded by Japan for its nationals, if acceded to, can not but be interpreted as a covert process of transforming the whole of China into Manchuria. This paves the way for the substitution of the new unequal treaties for the old one, which became inoperative long since owing to its expiration. Such a strong likelihood finds expression in the statement of C. T. Wong, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who declared that mixed residence ought to be accorded to Japan.

"Double Face"

It is thus obvious that in the extrality discussions Nanking has played the role of "double face," that is, pretending to press for abolition but, in reality, leaving the matter go its own course. Certainly, extrality if abolished at all will appear in a new mantle. As far as can be seen, Nanking may secure a few insignificant concessions from imperialism in exchange for the granting of privileges to foreigners such as the land-leasing, mixed residence, the engaging of foreign judges, etc.; but extrality will still exist, of course, in a changed form, leaving the substance intact. Imperialism is undoubtedly willing to join this sort of game, and with a few concessions in hand Nanking is enabled to conduct a big scale deceptive propaganda—a possibility with which Nanking shall be and remain content.

The National Government is just begging for concessions from imperialism in order to fool the people but remains indifferent to the outrages committed by foreign residents on Chinese territory such as the taking away of Chinese lives by shooting, the crashing of Chinese boats by foreign steamers, etc. What is much worse, the National Government exposed its true face in a case where a Chekiang fisherman, deprived of his boat which the Japanese steamer, *Jitao Maru*, sent to the bottom through collision, appealed to the fishing association, the Chekiang Provincial Government, and, finally, up to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, but the last-mentioned told him to go to a Japanese court for the redress of his grievance. Furthermore, the Tsinan incident involving the slaughter of Chinese by the thousands, it may be recalled, aroused furious indignation throughout the entire country against imperialism, but Nanking, in its proclamations, advised the masses to keep quiet and forbade the people to initiate any anti-imperialist movement. The death of so many Chinese in the Tsinan affair, however, counted for nothing in the settlement because Nanking accepted the Japanese demand that "damages on both sides are equal." With such a subservient government at its feet, imperialism dares to shoot Chinese at random and in a most audacious manner.

The May 30th incident of 1925 in which imperialism killed Chinese on Nanking Road, Shanghai, set the whole country afire against imperialism, but no such frenzied movement took place from that time on in spite of the perpetration of imperialist outrages one after another, a fact that may be ascribed to the "killing" policy of the Kuomintang. In the several years past the Kuomintang killed large batches of people in Shanghai, Wuhan, Canton, Hunan, Hupeh, Kiangsi, etc., and only "God knows the exact number of those slain." In shooting the Chinese the imperialist may excuse himself on the plea that he slaughtered but a few in comparison with the prodigious number of those executed by the Kuomintang. Needless to say, he will have no regard for the sovereignty of China. As to the issue of sovereignty, Mr. Woodhead raised a vigorous protest in a loud voice: "This is a domestic problem."

The Koumintang, with a big sword in its right hand placed over the head of the wide Chinese masses but holding out the left hand in a very humiliating manner to beg for concessions from imperialism in order to fool the people, is holding conversations in the capacity of an executioner with the various imperialists who are executioners, too. Such negotiations can not be expected to result in abolition of extrality or establishment of sovereignty.

But there is another force—of course hated by imperialism and Kuomintang and no less by Mr. Woodhead—which is fighting for the abolition of extrality and the establishment of popular sovereignty. This force is nothing else but the Soviet movement in Hunan, Hupeh and Kiangsi (and other Red regions). In the Soviet districts extrality no longer exists and the masses are sovereign in the full sense of the word. Missionaries, if necessary, may be detained but not maltreated as was alleged. A certain missionary worker, detained at Kian, Kiangsi, but released later on, came back to Shanghai and, in an interview with the representative of the *North China Daily News*, stated that the interned misionaries never experienced any abuse from the red army and the masses in the Soviet districts. This testimony is a flat

denial of what Mr. Woodhead described as "a time-honored Chinese policy" and "anti-foreign manifestation". This is the way for a people to exercise their sovereignty. Assured of this sovereignty, the broad masses can enjoy the blessings of peace.

In his recent opium survey Mr. Woodhead defended the sale and importation of mophine, heroine, etc., which have been smuggled in from abroad. In such matters extrality played an important rolé (On this point please refer to my article already published in which I set forth, at length, my dissenting opinions from Mr. Woodhead). If Mr. Woodhead is willing to show the same interest by making an investigation of the arms and ammunitions sold to the various militarists by foreign nationals, and making a study on the extent to which extrality, Concessions and Settlement have played their role in the sale of those articles, it is sure that he will obtain startling figures in this respect. This. Mr. Woodhead is not willing to do, because it can not serve as an argument for the opposition to the abolition of extrality but, on the contrary, may be adduced as a reason for the abrogation of extrality, in particular, and of the unequal treaties, in general, (by the same reasoning Concessions and Settlements may be claimed back by China).

Shanghai, May 1, 1931.

Violent Scene Occurs in Australian House of Representatives

A violent scene occurred in the Australian House of Representatives at Canberra April 23 when the Opposition challenged the action of the Speaker in refusing admittance to the correspondent of the *Melbourne Herald* to the Press Gallery because he refused to disclose how and where he obtained details of a cablegram which passed some months ago between the then Postmaster-General, J. A. Lyons, and the Federal Premier, J. H. Sculin. Mr. Maxwell sharply criticised the Speaker, and his remarks incensed the Attorney-General, Frank Brennan, who shouted: "If it were not for your infirmity, I would smash your face." Mr. Maxwell is blind.

Chinese Ask French to Close Matrimonial Agency

The French Concession authorities have been asked by City Government of Greater Shanghai to close a marriage bureau operating under the name of the "Marriage Problem Society." The "society" is conducted by Chinese and it is situated in an alleyway off Avenue Joffre. Its purpose is to satisfy the wants of persons seeking life companions. The Chinese authorities have asked for the closing of the place on the ground that its purpose is not only contrary to Chinese traditions but also to modern matrimonial principles and tends to encourage immoral practices.

Annual Reports Issued by Two Great American Corporations

The annual report of the General Electric Co. for 1930, copies of which have been received in Shangai in brochure form, give an idea of what a great enterprise this is. This company in common with others has been hit by the business depression, but nevertheless the orders received during the year amounted to $341,820,312. On December 19,1930, there were 116,750 holders of common and special stock.

The annual report of the U. S. Steel Corporation for 1930 shows that the production during the year only averaged 65.6 per cent of capacity as compared with 89.2 in the previous year. There was also a substantial decline in prices received. The total volume of business transacted during the year was over a billion dollars.

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(6) Bureau of Statistics

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On the Eve of the National Convention

BY N. H. KAO (高南海)

THIS is written on the eve of the National People's Convention on May 5 at Nanking. Many a curious citizen would like to know its real significance. Our country is now peaceful. Although the Communists are still rampant in certain parts of the country yet they are small in number and can do nothing seriously harmful to the nation as a whole. Therefore, now that the military regime has ended, civil government should commence, and a period of destruction should be followed by one of reconstruction. All countries have suffered internal commotion.

America was placed in an extremely dangerous situation when she was engrossed with the war between the South and the North. But immediately after this turbulent period she fearlessly grappled with her tremendous work of reconstruction. Her effort was crowned with success and she thus laid the basis of her present-day civilization. China is now confronted with the same herculean task. She should immediately attend to the interests of the people, devise ways for the betterment of social conditions, the advancement of cultural and philanthropic enterprises, and also the settlement of various outstanding diplomatic questions. These are indeed things which the National Government should lay great stress on, but, viewing the situation calmly, the Government itself cannot succeed in undertaking such complicated enterprises. It must appeal to the whole nation so as to arouse popular interest and enthusiasm to the end that harmonious cooperation between the government and the people may be consummated.

Viewed in this light the People's Convention is a momentous event. With regard to diplomatic affairs, the people indeed have to rely upon the National Government, which acts as their representative in negotiation with foreign powers. But, on the other hand, the National Government has also to look to the people for support which, if necessary, might serve as a prop to prevent it from collapse. Therefore, the government and the people must cooperate with each other. They are complementary and interdependent. To know this is to know the real spirit of republicanism. But cooperation does not mean conspiracy. Some governments make dupes of their people about cooperation; it gives them the right of suffrage, right of recall, right of initiative, and also right of referendum, but, as soon as their representatives are called together, they are given only one right, the right of endorsing what the government wishes them to approve or what the government compels them to assent to. This is called despotism under the cloak of democracy. These phenomena have occurred in many a country with a republican form of government. Do we hope for such kind of democracy? Is this democracy?

The Real Spirit of Democracy

In order to avoid such a dangerous pitfall, I humbly hope that the National People's Convention will pay more attention to the real spirit of democracy and republicanism. According to Dr. Sun's "Fundamentals of National Reconstruction," stress is laid on local self-government. It is to be deplored that no experiment in self-government has really been attempted in any locality. Who is responsible for this, the government or the people? I should say that both are responsible. But let bygones be bygones! Hereafter, let us hope that the National Government will give the people as much opportunity as possible for active participation in public affairs and also for the carrying out of self-government within different localities. As for the people, they should know clearly what their divine rights are and grasp them and exercise them in a truly democratic spirit.

Furthermore, I hope the Convention will mark the commencement in real earnest of the movement for modernization. This movement may be divided into two aspects: one is positive and the other, negative. From the positive aspect, we should know that the movement for modernization presupposes the beginning from the lower classes of society; and, from the negative, we should realize that the reconstruction of the whole nation at one and the same time is much more difficult than that of a particular locality. Therefore, in the first place, we should put aside high-sounding words and concentrate on performance. To begin with the lower classes of society is the fundamental step in the building of a new nation, because the lower classes of society comprise the bulk of the population, and their interests are the interests of the majority of the people. This majority of people are the most important factors in the whole organism of the country.

Again, in order to do anything, we must go on step by step, that is from what is near to what is far and from what is simple to what is complicated. Local experiment for any system is much easier, and, so far as democracy is concerned, the democracy in miniature can readily be made a success. We have seen that many a new system has been introduced into America after having successfully been experimented upon in the different states. Indeed, it is an obvious fact that, within a small sphere of territory and with a small population, self-government is always preferable. With some able men in each locality to act as leaders, success is a foregone conclusion. Once they go ahead to advocate some policy or introduce some improvement, they are much more likely to be followed by those who know them intimately than by those far-distant people who take no interest in them. Therefore, it is wise for China to begin her work of reconstruction from province to province or even from district to district. This requires time and perseverance.

What makes me express the foregoing opinion is nothing more than curiosity; but curiosity reminds me of the seriossuess of my statement. Whatever, step we may take in the modernization of China, I hope it will be chiefly motivated by the desire to render immediate service to the masses of people. It is of no use for us to build splendid office buildings and it is also nonsensical for us to mouth sonorous phrases. The most urgent task is to improve social conditions. It is premature to predict the outcome of the National People's Convention, but, if wisely conducted, it should inaugurate a new era in the constitutional history of our Republic.

Northeastern University, Mukden, April 26, 1931.

Annual Meeting of Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels

The annual meeting of the Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd., was held in Hongkong, April 17. J. H. Taggart, the chairman, presiding, after mentioning that the balance of the working account stood at $1,206.439.-35, said the Company's establishments in Hongkong had experienced during the year an appreciable increase in patronage over that enjoyed last year, more particularly from transient guests. The establishments in Shanghai, however, during the earlier portion of last year, were in the matter of rates, placed in the position of having to meet somewhat severe competition, with the advent of a new hostelry. Nevertheless, during the first quarter of the current year further improved business in the Shanghai hotels over the corresponding period last year was noted. With regard to the disposal of the Majestic Hotel, the Chairman said that although the property was not handed over by the Company to the purchaser until March 31, 1930, a diminution in the earning capacity of that establishment was experienced during the first, and incidentally the most productive, quarter of the financial year. As regards Peiping the Wagon-Lits hotel had redeemed its debentures and the Chairman said he anticipated an early termination of the period of non-productiveness of said hotel. The Chairman said that the Directors felt that they were in no sense acting imprudently in providing out of Depreciation Reserve—a Reserve built up from appropriations from past profits—part of the depreciation written off the Company's fixed assets during the year, thus enabling the dividend to be maintained.

"Stunt" Flying Marks Close of Nanking Aviation Conference

The aviation conference at Nanking came to a close April 25 to the accompaniment of various exhibitions of stunt flying. The demonstrations started off with a solo flight by Col. Ting in his Corsair machine. His exhibition flight included loops and vertical turns. He also made a parachute jump from an Avro piloted by Flight Lt. A. V. Harvey. The latter in turn executed various loops and intricate turns. He was followed by the Bob Short who carried out a series of particularly difficult evolutions in a Fleet machine. Rustick, the German war veteran, gave a spectacular exhibition in a Junker machine, Lt. Vaughn expertly operated a Curtis-Falcon.

At a banquet which brought an official end to the Conference, Maj. Gen. Chang Hui-jung was host to the foreign and Chinese pilots.

Ten Year Old Indiana Boy Rivals Andrews' Finds

Donovan Harper, 10-year old Indiana boy, has discovered the skeleton of a Mastodon, said to be considerably larger than any skeletons of prehistoric beasts heretofore found by Roy Chapman Andrews, leader of the American Museum's expedition into Mongolia. According to an account in the Indianapolis *Star* which was reproduced in the *Literary Digest* for April 11, the Harper youth was out hunting near the town of Cromwell, Indiana, when he stumbled over what oppeared to be a spike sticking out of the ground. He took it home and later learned that the "spike" was the root of a giant tooth which had belonged to a Mastodon which may have roamed that section of the United States some 10,000 or more years ago. Watts Richmond, a New York millionaire, produced the funds for further investigation and soon there was disclosed the entire skeleton in "knock-down" form, which, when reconstructed, was expected to produce the frame-work of the world's largest beast. Onc of the tusks measures twelve and a half feet long, considerably longer than that of the largest in the Field Museum in Chicago. The ground where the skeleton was found was once part of a swampy morass. Scientists believe the animals either roamed that section or the skeletons were carried there by glaciers.

Hoyt & Co. Sue National City Bank

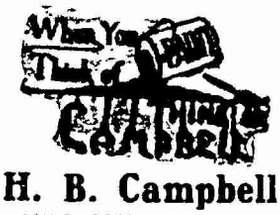
Hoyt & Co. were complainants during the week against the National City Bank of New York in the U. S. Court for China, sitting in Shanghai, in an action to recover £7,019 alleged to be due from the conversion of cargo. The case has been adjourned until June 15 when the plaintiffs are to have prepared testimony of witnesses from Harbin which is at present unavailable to the court. Judge Milton D. Purdy decided in favor of adjournment instead of moving the court to Harbin where the alleged conversion is said to have taken place. Permission was also granted counsel for the defendant bank to present evidence on October 1, this being made necessary by the defendant counsel having to have testimony brought from New York in rebuttal to that introduced by plaintiffs. Arthur Morris, manager of Hoyt & Co., occupied three days in giving his evidence.

Chinese Tenants at Hankow Strike Against French Landlords

The tenants of 39 houses in the Teh Hsin terrace, in the French Concession at Hankow, have closed their doors and refused to pay rent to the landlords, the Credit Foncier d'Extreme Orient, as a protest against the latter having ordered the premises of one of the tenants (a medicine shop) sealed because of the rent being in arrears. The tenants have been complaining of the poor construction of the premises. The striking tenants have given notice that they will not open their doors until the seal of the medicine shop has been removed, losses of striking tenants made good, an apology given to the local government, and the amount of rent reduced.

Asiatic Petroleum Flier Arrives in Shanghai by Steamer

J. H. Ford, of the Asiatic Petroleum Company, arrived back in Shanghai during the week by steamer—not by airplane as originally intended. When he started out from England several weeks ago he hoped to fly all the way back to Shanghai. He met his first mishap in Greece, but he continued his flight after having his plane repaired. He got as far as Fort Bayard, north of Hanoi, on April 28, when, looking out for a landing place, his machine struck a telephone pole and was damaged so badly that he had to abandon further flight.



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In the Fields of Finance and Reconstruction

New Company Law to Become Effective July 1

The new Company Law which was recently enacted by the Legislative Yuan will come into effect on July 1, according to an announcement made by the Ministry of Industries. A petition to promulgate the law and decree its enforcement on that date has been submitted by the Ministry to the National Government Council.

Draft of Minimum Wages Law Completed

With a view to protecting labor against capitalist exploitation, the Ministry of Industries has formulated a minimum wages law, the draft of which has just been completed and will shortly be submitted to the Legislative Yuan for consideration and enactment.

Vast Coal Deposits Discovered in Jehol

A *Kuo Min* telegram from Peiping on April 30 reported that vast coal mines have just been discovered at Tachihkou, Linyuan, in Southern Jehol. The mining area is stated to be 20 miles wide and 33 miles long. Gen. Tang Yu-lin, Chairman of Jehol Provincial Government, is making plans for its explitation.

Tax on Matches Payable in Stamp Duty

According to a Nanking dispatch in the *China Press* on May 2, the Ministry of Finance has issued an order to the Consolidated Tax Bureau instructing that beginning from May 1, the tax on matches throughout the country is payable in stamp duty. The small cases of matches shall be subject to payment of $5.00 per case, the middle-sized ones $7.00 per case, and the big ones, $10.00.

New Business Tax in Force In Manchurian Provinces

A telegraph message from Mukden dated April 30 stated that the new Business Tax recently instituted by the National Government at Nanking will be enforced in the Three Eastern provinces from May 1 in order to make up the deficit in the Government's revenue which has been occasioned by the abolition of likin collections.

Postal Employees Petition for Special Union Law

In a petition to the Legislative Yuan through the Central Party Headquarters, the Postal Union requests the enactment of a special union law governing its organization. The petition states that the postal union is a special union, different from other kinds of labor unions and that a new law should be passed to adaptit to its special status.

Geological Society Holds Annual Meeting at Nanking

The China Geological Society, one of the best known academic societies in China for the study and research of agricultural and mining subjects, which has been in existence for eight years, is holding its annual meeting for this year at the Science Hall of the Central University in Nanking from it May 1 to May 4.

Nanking to Investigate Finances of Paotao-Ninghsia Railway

A corps of inspectors, consisting of six officers, has been appointed by the Ministry of Railways to investigate the financial conditions of the Paotao and Ninghsia Railway in the Northwest which connects the two newly created provinces, Suiyuan and Ninghsia. The inspectors will leave Nanking on May 1 and are expected to complete their mission in three months' time.

Move Made to Create Chefoo into a Municipality

According to a Tsinan dispatch in the *Sin Wan Pao* on April 29, Gen. Liu Cheng-nien, Commander of Troops at Chefoo, has submitted a petition to the Shantung Provincial Government recommending the creation of Chefoo into a Municipality, giving as his reason that Chefoo is a commercial port on the Shantung coast and possesses an international importance as many countries maintain consulates in the city. The petition has been referred to five commissioners of the Provincial Government for consideration and decision.

Estimates of Shantung Provincial Government Adopted

A *Kuo Min* dispatch from Tsinan dated May 2 stated that the estimates of the Shantung Provincial Government for the 20th fiscal year were adopted at a recent meeting of the Provincial Government Committee. Both the receipts and disbursements have been balanced at $24,575,130. The revenue expected to be collected from the business tax totals $25,233.

Formation of Japanese-India Traders' Association Planned

A *Rengo* telegram from Tokyo on April 29 reported that in order to revive the Japan-India trade and check the harmful competition among the Japanese exporters, an India-Japanese Traders' Association will shortly be formed in Tokyo. The plan for the organization of the Association has matured and will be put into final shape after a general conference of the Japanese traders in India trade with the Government Authorities.

Kiangsu Provincial Products Exhibition Opens on May 5

The Kiangsu Provincial Products Exhibition which has been in preparation during the past few months will be formally opened on May 5 at Nanking, according to a report in the *China Times*. Thirty cases of articles and commodities which are special productions of this province have been obtained from the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce Museum and were transported to Nanking on May 3 for exhibition.

Chinghsing Mine in Shansi Plans Big Development

Fu Shuang-ying, newly appointed director of the Chinghsing Mining Administration in Shansi, announced that an extensive program for the development of the mine is now under formulation, and to facilitate the transporation of coal, a light railway connecting the mines with the Chengting-Taiyuan Railway will be constructed. As soon as adequate funds are procured, work will be started immediately for the early completion of the line. As the mining area is also rich in oil deposits, plans for their exploitation are likewise being considered and prospecting will shortly be conducted by mining experts.

Loan Raised for Building Hangchow-Chiangshan Railway

A loan of $4,000,000 is reported to have been concluded with the Shanghai bankers by the Chekiang Provincial Government for the construction of the Hangchow-Chiangshan Railway, connecting Hangchow with the border districts of Kiangsi province, according to a special dispatch from Hangchow in the *Shun Pao* on April 29. The construction of the railway has long been under contemplation during the past few years and it is believed that with the conclusion of this loan, work will be started immediately.

Railways Ministry May Reduce Freight Rates on Government Lines

With a view to promoting national products and fostering industrial development, the Ministry of Railways is reported to be considering a reduction of the freight rates on all government lines for the transporation of those native products that constitute daily necessaries to the people. The matter is now under consideration by a special committee and as soon as a decision is reached, a public announcement to this effect will be made by the Ministry.

C. N. A. Corporation Fails to Secure Monopoly

A *Shun Pao* dispatch from Nanking dated April 27 stated that the petition submitted by the China National Aviation Corporation, a Sino-American air service concern, for the grant of exclusive rights to its service for transportation of air-mails on the Shanghai-Chengtu, Nanking-Peiping and Shanghai-Canton lines, has been rejected by the Ministry of Communications. The Ministry states that such a concession is without a precedent in other countries, but prior to the establishment of other air transport companies, all the air mail to and from the various cities linked by the three airways will be temporarily confined to said Corporation.

Officers to Investigate Local Factory Conditions

A delegation of eight experts specially appointed by the Statistical Bureau of the Comptroller-General's Office, the Ministry of Industries, the Shanghai Municipal Bureau of Social Affairs and the Chaotung University are shortly to make an investigation of factory conditions in Shanghai, according to a report in *Sin Wan Pao* on April 27. To facilitate the work, the investigators will divide the city into eight areas and the survey is expected to be completed within three months. Investigations will then be extended to other cities along the Shanghai-Nanking Railway working in co-operation with the local social affairs organs of the various districts.

Winter Palace to be Repaired and Beautified

The Peiping Imperial Winter Palace (E-Ho-Yuan), one of the most beautiful historical sights in the old Capital, which has been in a dilapidated condition through neglect for many years, will shortly be thoroughly repaired and beautified, according to a decision of the Peiping Municipal Government. The officers in charge of the palace buildings have submitted a detailed plan for the reconstruction of the Palace to the Municipal Government for consideration and as soon as the necessary approval has been obtained, tenders will be invited from contractors to undertake the work immediately.

Central Bank Will Open Branch Offices

Acting under the instructions of the Ministry of Finance, the Central Bank of China in Shanghai is reported to be making immediate preparations for the establishment of branch offices throughout the country. These branch offices will first be opened in the capitals of the various provinces and leading municipalities and later extended to all the districts in order that the system may eventually be spread all over China. To concentrate the government's finances and facilitate official financial transactions, all the Government Organs will be instructed to deposit their funds with the Central Bank or its branches. Disregard of the order will subject the offending organs to punishment according to law.

New Rolling Stock and Rails for the Shanghai-Nanking Railway

A *Kuo Min* telegram from Nanking on May 1 reported that the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways Administrations are planning the purchase of new rolling stock and sleepers and rails for the two railways through the utilization of part of the refunded British Boxer Indemnity Funds. As soon as the funds are available, an order for 20 "Pacific" type locomotives, ten of the high speed type for passenger-service, and 32 passenger cars of the latest model equipped with electrical appliances will be placed with a company in Great Britain. Other purchases will include equipment for the Woosung and Hangchow workshops as well as sleepers and rails.

Mining Development in Anhwei

To carry on coal development at the Lieh-Shan Mines in Anhwei, a group of merchants has organized a new mining concern called the Lieh-Shan Coal Mining Company in Pengpu, which was formally established on April 29, according to a *Shun Pao* telegram from Pengpu under the same date. The Company was to have been established in Nanking, but in order to facilitate the direction of affairs in the mining area, it has recently been removed to Pengpu where the Lieh-Shan mines are situated. According to Lu Tsi-tung, managing director of the Company, three shafts have already been opened with an output of 300 tons of coal a day and more shafts will be opened in the near future.

Reduction of Telegraphic Rates to European Countries Announced

The Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company, Ltd., announced on May 1 a sustantial reduction of charges on daily letter telegrams to numerous European countries. Messages will be accepted for one-third of the original rate, subject to a minimum charge of 25 words including words used in the address. Telegrams may be filed in Shanghai for the following countries: Denmark, Austria, Belgium, Czecho-Slovakia, Finland, Germany, Great Britain, Gibraltar, Italy, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, Luxemburg, Malta, Lithuania and Yugoslavia.

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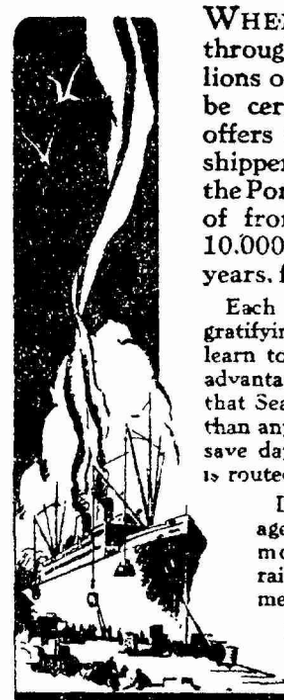

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In the March Issue:

1. The Conference on the People's Livelihood
   by Jefferson D. H. Lamb.
2. The Need for Peace Education in the west
   by William Band
3. Methods and Efforts to Advertise a City
   by Tang Te-chen.
4. The Press of China To-day
   by Chou K'e-cheng.
5. Youth, be Happy!
   by Y. P. Mei.

Tientsin Branch of Central Bank Opens on May 9

A *Kuo Min* telegram from Tientsin April 30 stated that a branch office of the Central Bank of China will be opened in Tientsin May 9. The Tientsin Office of the Bank of Communications, which has served for many years as the fiscal agent of the Government for the collection of Customs duties, has been instructed by T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, to transfer the agency to the new Bank. The Tientsin Customs, in a proclamation issued April 29 notified all local importers and exporters that Customs duties may henceforth be paid in Central Bank Gold Unit current accounts with the Bank and that they may sign Gold Unit cheques for payment of Customs duties.

National Products Emporium to Erect Permanent Home in Shanghai

According to a report in the *China Press* on April 29, the Chinese National Products Emporium on Nanking Road will shortly erect a new 8-storied building on the old site of the Town Hall in Shanghai and the Emporium's petition asking for the issue of public bonds for raising the construction expenses has been sanctioned by the Ministry of Industries. The building when completed will have a roof garden with various kinds of recreation facilities. The present Emporium will be removed to the New World located at the corner of Tibet and Nanking Roads, where it will carry on its business during the time the new building is under construction.

Ministry of Industries Plans Nine More Factories

In order to embark upon an extensive program for the industrialization of China, the Ministry of Industries is planning the establishment of nine large-scale factories to manufacture woollen goods, and other kinds of principal commodities for national consumption in displacement of foreign imports. For the purpose of raising the necessary funds to carry out the program, it is reported that an industrial loan will be issued by the National Government, and in the meantime foreign investors will also be welcomed to assist in the development of China's national resources. It is also learned that the outlined projects for the industrial development of China have been embodied in a memorandum which will be submitted to the National People's Conference for consideration and decision.

Edison Company Cuts Price on Electric Fans

The China General Edison Company, subsidiary of the American General Electric Company, which operates a factory in Shanghai has announced a fifty percent reduction in the price of American-made "G. E." electric fans, the object being to compete with a new Chinese-manufactured electric fan which was placed on the China market two years ago by a Chinese electrical manufacturing company in Shanghai. The Chinese-made fan was well made and since it was sold for about half the price of imported American fans, it immediately became popular and has enjoyed an extensive sale. In order to meet the competition the China General Edison Company, which heretofore has been engaged in the manufacture of electric light globes in its Shanghai factory decided to engage in the production of electric fans, the parts being imported from the United States and assembled here. As a result of the announcement of a cut in the price of the American G.E. fan, a keen competition has developed, resulting in a general price reduction for all brands of electric fans in the China market.

16 New Locomotives Ordered for Tsin-pu Railway

In order to provide better service and meet the demands of increasing traffic on the railways, the Ministry of Railways is reported to have decided to order sixteen new locomotives of the "Pacific" and "Mikado" types for the Tientsin-Pukow Railway from Great Britain, according to a *Kuo Min* dispatch from Nanking on April 29. The total cost of the locomotives is estimated at $2,000,000 which will be appropriated from a loan to be made by the Railway authorities from the British Boxer Indemnity Refund. Since the recent changes, the dispatch further states, the Tsin-Pu Railway has been yielding a surplus of $800,000 monthly; the revenue being $1,800,000 and the expenditure $1,000,000. At present, there are 69 locomotives and 1,100 cars in use. But owing to rapidly increasing traffic and most of the locomotives being used for military transportation, coal transportation and passenger service, there are only five locomotives availble for general freight conveyance, which makes it imperative to purchase additional locomotives to relieve the situation.

Proposed National Farming Research Institute

The Ministry of Industries has appointed Vice-minister H.Y.Moh, Chien Tien-ao of National Research Institute, Prof.Love of Cornell University, Liu Yun-chu and Chao Lien-fong of National Agricultural College, L. Buck Meyers, Sie Kia-sen, Shen Chun-han of Nanking University, Messrs P.W.Tsou and Tsai Wu-chi of Shanghai Testing and Inspection Bureau, and Messrs. Kao Ping-fong, D.Y.Lin, Hsu Ting-hu and Lu Pei-chang of the Ministry, to serve on the Pre-organization Committee which has charge of the work of drawing up plans for the establishment of the National Agricultural Research Bureau for the Government. The Committee will begin work at once, and Minister Kung is eager that the plans to be drawn up by this Committee, be submitted together with other industrial plans before the People's Convention.

In compliance with the petition submitted by D.Y.Lin, president of the National Forestry Association of China, requesting that the forest land of the country be divided into national, provincial or local, corporation and private, instead of just public and private, the Legislative Yuan has decided to reconsider and to redraft the proposed National Forestry Law, as submitted by the former Ministry of Agriculture & Mining. The Yuan expects to enlist the help of some forestry experts in preparing the suggested recommendations to be incorporated in the proposed Forestry Law.

Manchurian Authorities Launch Gigantic Paper-Making Schemes

An Antung (Manchuria) dispatch in the *China Press* on May 3 stated that Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang has approved the recent paper-making schemes for the launching of the North-eastern Paper Mill at Mukden at an initial capital of $10,000,000 in order to carry on competition against the Japanese paper-makers in Manchuria. Until recently, the Manchurian Authorities had shown only sporadic interest towards this line of industry, while the Japanese have been permitted to maintain a leading position for the last few decades. Out of the four paper mills in Manchuria, only one is owned by the Chinese, the Lu Hu Cheng Paper Mill, of which Gen. Han Lin-cheng is the proprietor. The three Japanese-owned paper mills netted a huge profit during the Great War. However, after the War, the Japanese paper business has apparently declined, due to labor troubles and Chinese competition. The Ya Lu Paper Mill, the largest of the three Japanese mills, was once closed down owing to business depression, and in spite of the assistance extended by the Japanese Paper-Makers' Association in recent years the entire capital of the Mill was consumed in the business. Now, as a counter-measure against the Chinese bid, the Japanese paper industrialists are planning an equally large-scale paper factory with an initial capital of $2,500,000 to be loaned from the Antung Industrial Bank. The keenest kind of competition between the Chinese and Japanese interested in this field of industry is awaited.

C.E.R.'s Traffic Declines as Result of Competition from New Lines

According to correspondence from Harbin in the *North-China Daily News* on May 3, the increase in railway construction in North Manchuria is gradually having an adverse affect upon the receipts of the Chinese Eastern Railway and is causing much anxiety on the C.E.R. Board. The correspondence states that unless cuts are made in the freight tariff, the Railway may face still greater loss of traffic. The returns of the Tsikei Railway for the first six months of the present agricultural year show that beans formerly loaded on the western line of the C. E. R. have been attracted to the other line, owing to cheaper freight and direct cars to the port. The total grain freight traffic on the line during the first six months of the 1930-31 season is reported to have suffered a loss of about 2,364,000 gold roubles. Besides this loss, the C. E. R., having at present no working agreement with the Huhai Railway has lost the possibility of carrying goods from this line to Harbin. As these goods are now carried across the Sungari by carts in Winter and by junks in Summer, this would inevitably mean loss of freight to the Railway. As regards imports, statistics of the C.E R. Economic Bureau show that from Oct. 1 to Mar. 31, 1929-31, the total quantity was 312,000 tons, against 449,800 tons for the same period of the last season. Much of this decrease is due to competition by cartage, owing to the rates being cheaper than on the railway. In view of these facts, the general manager of the C.E.R. has been instructed to look into the freight rates and find means of attracting more traffic to the Railway.

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Installation of Two Main Telephone Systems in Kiangsu Planned

In order to develop telephonic communications throughout the province, the Kiangsu Provincial Government is now embarking upon an ambitious program to build a network of long-distance telephones in the province and to connect the system ultimately with those in neighboring provinces. The now unnecessary telephone lines will be made use of wherever possible. The program as formulated by the Provincial Reconstruction Department calls for the installation of two main systems, one in the North and the other in the South of the Yangtse River. Co-operation of the local telephone administration will be sought while the various districts will also be encouraged to instal rural services. To hasten the realization of the scheme, the Kiangsu Provincial Government has established a Provincial Bureau of Public Utilities to be in charge of the work. According to the scheme, the first stage will be the gradual extension southward of the present telephone lines in the twelve important districts south of the Yangtse River in order to connect with the Chekiang Telephone service. The installation of a line joining Yangchow and Hsuchow which is to form the nucleus of the telephone system in Northern Kiangsu, will soon be started.

$8,000,000 Silk Loan Approved by Legislative Yuan

A *Kuo Min* dispatch on April 27 stated that in order to enable the silk merchants to completely rehabilitate the silk industry, the Legislative Yuan has approved the revised regulations governing the issue of the 20th Year Kiangsu-Chekiang Silk Loan providing for increase of the amount from $6,000,000 to $8,000,000. The loan is to be issued at par under the joint auspices of the Ministry of Industries and Ministry of Finance as from April 15 and will bear interest at 8 per cent per annum. Regarding the application of loan proceeds, the regulations provide that one-half of the total amount is to be applied for the encouragement of the export of Chinese raw silk and the relief of the silk industry, one-fourth for the installation of improved machinery for the silk filatures and the remaining one-fourth for the improvement of sericulture in the two provinces. The entire loan is to be redeemed within seven and-a-half years by semi-annual drawings in April and October every year and interest will be met regularly every half year. From the date of issue, the Ministry of Finance will instruct the Shanghai Customs to impose an additional duty of $30 on every picul of yellow or white silk exported to foreign countries. The proceeds of this collection are to be remitted monthly to the Sinking Fund Committee to meet all the commitments until the loan is redeemed.

North-eastern Authorities Institute Match Monopoly in Manchuria

With a view to protecting the native industry against competition by imported matches, the Northeastern Political Affairs Committee at a recent meeting announced the decision to establish a monopoly for the sale of matches in the four provinces of Liaoning, Kirin, Heilunkiang and Jehol, beginning from May 1, according to a *Kuo Min* dispatch from Mukden on April 30. In order to enforce the proposed monopoly, a special bureau for the sale of matches in the above-mentioned four provinces will be established while the sale and use of foreign imported matches will be strictly prohibited. Before the opening of new match factories by the Northeastern Authorities, the Bureau will purchase the requisite quantity of matches from Chinese match factories in the four provinces as well as imported matches. When, in the judgment of the Bureau, the quantity of matches produced in the four provinces is sufficient to meet the current demand, purchase of foreign matches will be immediately discontinued. Special revenue stamps are to be attached to every box of matches for sale by the Bureau. According to the regulations governing the enforcement of the match monopoly adopted by the Committee, it was provided that for every box of 100 matches, a two-tenths cent stamp ($0.002) shall be affixed. Special authorization must be obtained from the Bureau for the opening of new match factories in the four provinces. The existing ones must also apply for registration and obtain special business licences. To prevent smuggling and violations of the regulations, severe penalties are provided, subjecting the offenders to heavy fines. Travellers entering the four provinces bringing more than 1,000 pieces of unstamped matches will also be subject to a fine of from ten to fifteen dollars in addition to the confiscation of the unstamped matches.

Men and Events

Chien Tien-jen, Secretary to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has been appointed Chinese Consul-General at Yokohama.

According to recently compiled statistics, the total population of the port of Tientsin is 1,450,000. The number of unemployed is given as 400,000.

A 15 per cent increase on the freight tariff of the Tientsin-Pukow and Lung-Hai Railways has been imposed, commencing May 1.

The Unison Trip Party gave a private press view of their first photographic exhibition in the former Town Hall in Shanghai, Monday, May 4.

The British currency system investigation commission arrived in Shanghai during the week from Hongkong for the purpose of inspecting actual money market conditions here.

Miss Charna C. Perry, M. D., formerly associated with the Women's and Children's Hospital, San Francisco, has come to Shanghai for the purpose of establishing a private practice.

The Committee for the preparation of the Peiping International Industrial Exposition, of which Dr. H. H. Kung is the chairman, was called to meet for the first time in Nanking on May 4.

The Panchen Lama arrived at Nanking May 5 accompanied by a retinue of 175 members. He was warmly welcomed by prominent Government officials. He is attending the National Convention.

Foreign newspaper correspondents were permitted to attend the sessions of the National People's Convention at Nanking held during the week, this being the first time this privilege was accorded.

The Kiangsu Provincial Penitentiary will be formally established on May 15. Lin Piao, President of the Kiangsu Provincial Higher Court, has been appointed concurrently superintendent of the Penitentiary.

The death occurred at Hartford, Connecticut, on March 31, of Percy L. Bryant, at one time secretary of the American Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai and later connected with *The China Press*.

Advices from Washington during the week stated that the American naval forces in Nicaraguan waters have been decidedly reduced owing to the quietening down of revolutionary activities in that country.

The Student Association of Tung Wen College will hold its annual athletic meeting on the new grounds on the south side of the Hungjao Road, Shanghai, Sunday, May 10, from 8.30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

The Inspectorate-General of Military Surgery has taken over the Peiping Military hospital and the 1st and 2nd Military Hospitals in Nanking. Dr. J. Heng Liu, Inspector-General, personally inspected the two hospitals at Nanking, May 1.

Announcement was made in Nanking end of last week that the regulations governing the registration and licensing of steamers and other vessels have been revised and will be immediately promulgated by the Ministry of Communications.

George F. Pierrot, managing editor of *The American Boy*, published at Detroit, and Robert M. Brinkerhoff, cartoonist with the *World-Telegram*, New York, who have been visiting in Shanghai for several days, departed for Peiping this week.

Z. L. Chang, secretary of the American University Club, departed from Shanghai May 3 *via* Siberia for Geneva, where he will attend the International Labor Conference. Milton C. Lee, of the Ministry of Industry, will act as secretary during Mr. Chang's absence.

The Rev. Huie Kin, formerly pastor of the First Presbyterian Chinese Church in New York, accompanied by Mrs. Huie, are expected to arrive in Shanghai on the *Empress of Japan on* May 12. They will visit their daughter, Mrs. F. L Chang, before proceeding to Peiping.

At a meeting of the United States Chamber of Commerce held at Atlantic City, New Jersey, May 1 it was proposed that the international commercial depression, in so far as it has been caused by the decline in silver, should be attacked through an international conference of the nations most interested.

The American Consulate-General, Shanghai, seeks information concerning Miss Dorothy K. Griggs, a musician, who is reported to have left Hollywood, California, in December, 1930, to come to Shanghai. Information is also sought concerning Mr. and Mrs. Louis Johns who were reported to have lived here about two years ago.

The Fourth Regiment Church services at the Carlton theatre, Shanghai, Sunday, May 4, will be devoted to Mother's Day. R. W. Truitt, the Chaplain, will preach a special sermon, and the musical program will include the Fourth Marines Band, the Fourth Marines Chorus, and the Girls Glee Club of the Shanghai American School.

Mrs. Ethel A. Spellman, who arrived in Shanghai on the Dollar liner *President Madison* from America May 5, is joining here husband here. Mr. Spellman, who is vice-president of the International Harvester Co., will go with his wife to Manila next week.

A Japanese member of the Shanghai Municipal Police is alleged to have entered Chinese territory off North Sechuen road, May 2 and to have refused to leave when asked to do so by a Chinese policeman. Instead, it is alleged, he drew his baton and struck the Chinese policeman with it and injured him. An investigation of the incident is being made.

A large number of American and other foreign residents of Shanghai were guests of Admiral Charles B. McVay, Jr., the Captain and Staff Officers of the new American cruiser, *Houston*, on Wednesday afternoon, April 29. The *Houston* is now anchored in the lower Whangpoo, but is scheduled to depart for Tsingtao and Chefoo shortly for summer manouvers.

Announcement was made during the week that M. C. Cheek of the wholesale jewelry firm of Heacock and Cheek, has joined the staff and been made a director of W. R. Rice & Co., general agents of the West Coast Life Insurance Co., in Shanghai.

Miss Fuji Hashimoto Adamson, the adopted daughter of William Adamson, late wealthy iron and steel magnate of Media, Pennsylvania, is to receive G. $200,000 from the Adamson estate, which was entered for probate May 1. Mrs. Motogoro Hashimoto, a Japanese woman, who is the mother of Miss Fuji, receives G. $100,000. Mrs. Hashimotois a former employee of the Adamson estate. She and her daughter now reside in Japan.

A *Reuter* telegram from Manila May 4 stated that five hundred Manila Chinese are facing the alternative of either resigning their membership of the Communist party or leaving the Philippines.. The Philippine Government action is based on the ruling of the Attorney-General, who states that a court conviction is unnecessary for deportation. The Chinese are blamed for the spread of Communism among Filipino laborers.

C. F. Wang, director of the Fengtien Mining Administration, has been made director of Mining Administration of the Ministry of Industries. Mr. Wang since his graduation in Columbia University has had more than ten years of practical experience as a mining engineer in Manchuria, and has been responsible for the recent rapid development of mining enterprise in the Three Eastern Provinces. The Ministry expects to carry out some very large mining plans as soon as Mr. Wang assumes office.

Glenn Babb, correspondent for the *Associated Press* stationed in Tokyo, who is now home on leave, will be married early in June to Miss Katherine Elder, daughter of Joshua F. Elder of Keokuk, Iowa. Following their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Babb will come to Shanghai, where Mr. Babb will have charge of the *Associated Press* office in this city during the absence of M. J. Harris on leave. Upon the return of Mr. Harris, Mr. Babb will resume his post in Tokyo. Miss Elder is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin and has traveled extensively in the Far East.

Staff of Twenty Examines Passports in Shanghai

Starting May 7 the passports of all foreigners arriving in Shanghai are being examined by the Chinese authorities. The original staff of 14 examiners has been increased to 20 to cope with the work. Boats which anchor at Woosung are boarded by the inspectors there, while boats which come up to Shanghai direct have their passengers examined upon arrival here. The new system is working smoothly.

Who's Who in China

Chen Chi-tsai, government official; born at Wushing, Chekiang, 1879; brother of the late Gen. Chen Chi-mei, veteran revolutionist and Military Governor of Shanghai during the First Revolution; after finishing his Chinese classical education in China, he went to Japan in 1898 to study military science, where he was graduated from the first class of the Japanese Military Officers' College in Tokyo; since his return from Japan, he successively served as instructor of the Liangkiang Military Training School, head instructor of the Hunan Military School, counsellor in the Liang-kiang Military Training Bureau, chief-of-staff of the 9th Occupation Army, a commissioner in the Military Council, chief of the staff office in the Headquarters of the Tutuh of Kiangsu, director-general of the Military surveying bureau and counsellor to the President; joined the Kuomintang while studying in Japan and participated in many revolutionary movements; after the success of the 1926 Revolution, he was appointed member of the Chekiang Division of the Central Political Council, chairman of the Finance Commission for Chekiang, chief member of the Finance Commission for Kiangsu and Shanghai, Special Municipality, member of the Chekiang Provincial Government and concurrently commissioner of finance for Chekiang, superintendent of Shanghai Customs, member of the Huai River Conservancy, member of Kiangsu Provincial Government and concurrently commissioner of finance for Kiangsu, now General-Comptroller of the National Government; address: General-Comptroller's Office, National Government, Nanking.

Chen Chi-tsai
陳其采字藹士

Chinese Pedler Sold One Tin of Oil Daily for 27 Years

The March issue of the *Mei-Foo Shield*, house organ of the Standard Oil Company of N. Y., published at Shanghai, printed an illustrated article about Chao Yu-hsi, Chinese pedler at Liaoyang, attached to the Newchwang (Manchuria) agency of the company, who apparently has broken all world's records for selling kerosene oil in small lots. According to the report, Chao, who sells oil in pint-lots from door to door, has disposed of an average of one 5-gallon tin of American oil daily for the past twenty-seven years. The report stated that since Chao disposed of his oil one dipperful at a time, this meant "an awful lot of dipping it the past twenty-seven years; figure it out yourself."

Foreign Office Dinner Given by Dr. M. T. Z. Tyau

A Foreign Office dinner was given at Nanking on April 30 at which Dr. and Mrs. C. T. Wang were present. The hosts were Dr. and Mrs. M. T. Z. Tyau. The following were the foreign guests: the British Minister, Sir Miles Lampson; the American Minister, Nelson T. Johnson; the British Consul-General and Mrs. Moss; the American Consul-General and Mrs. Peck; Carlton de Wiart, Counsellor of the Belgian Legation; Mr. Teichman, Counsellor of the British Legation; Sir Victor Sassoon, W. Turner of *Reuters*, and J. B. Powell.

The CHINESE NATION

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

The American Year Book for 1930

The American Year Book, 1930, edited by Albert Bushnell Hart, L.L.D. New York: The American Book Corporation.

This record of the events of 1930, according to an acknowledgment printed on the fly-leaf, was made possible by the public-spirited generosity of the *New York Times* and its president, Adolph Ochs. Its 888 pages are replete with data on such matters as prohibition, the League of Nations, state and municipal governments, income taxes, military problems, general business conditions, agricultural legislation, mineral production, manufactures and transportation, immigration, crime, workmen's compensation, religious associations, engineering, meteorology, chemical engineering, biology, medicine, arts, literature and education.

College students, historians, businessmen, social workers, engineers, scientists, journalists, etc. will find it a handy and reliable reference book. Hundreds of experts in their various lines have contributed to the contents, a complete index to which is given at the end of the book. Both the editor and the associate editor (Wm. M. Schuyler) are to be congratulated on producing so valuable a book.

There is, of course, hardly anything in the Year Book that a careful newspaper reader with a good memory does not already know. But here the information is succinctly stated and easily referred to. Thus for instance, John M. Mathews, a professor at the University of Illinois, in an article on the London Naval Conference reminds us that one of the principal purposes of the Conference was to secure an agreement on the limitation of the types of warships other than those which had been limited at the Washington Conference, A clause in the London treaty, inserted at the insistence of Great Britain, and variously known as the escalator, escape or safeguarding clause, permits any one of the three principal naval powers to override the limitations of the treaty and to increase its naval tonnage if, in is op inion, its national security should be effected by new construction of any other power.

Albert Howe Lybyer of the University of Illinois in an article on Oriental and Near Eastern Relations mentions that well-wishers of China were profoundly discouraged during much of 1930 by the course of events.

The Philippine Islands are discussed by Brig. Gen. Francis LeJau Parker, Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs. He says the legislative session was characterized throughout by harmony between the leaders and members of the Legislature on the one hand and the executive department on the other. For the first time in many years the appropriation bill was approved without change. The Philippine government is in a very sound position financially, he says.

The Virgin Islands, Guam and Samoa are discussed by Capt. W. R. Furlong, of the Office of Island Governments of the Navy Department. He mentions that the Virgin Islands are not self-supporting, and in order to maintain the standards which have been set since the transfer of the Islands to the United States it is necessary for the local colonial councils to enact budgets considerably in excess of the local revenues, the deficits being made up from the Congressional appropriation.

Robert S. Thomas, Chief Clerk of the Historical Section, Army War College, discusses the Military Problems of the United States. Mississippi flood control, Nicaraguan canal survey, and air services are among the matters under the control of the War Department.

Foreign Trade is discussed by Roland L. Kramer of the University of Pennsylvania. Europe continued by a wide margin as the leading continent in the export trade of the United States; Latin America was second. Asia (with the exception of British Malaya and Persia) took fewer American products than in previous years. Europe was for the third successive fiscal year the chief source of imports. Asia, with 28.5 percent of the import trade, occupied the same relative position as in the preceding year.

Ray Hall, of the Department of Commerce, discussing Foreign Exchange, says that the principal international lender, the United States, exported about $561,000,000 less capital in 1929 than in 1928. Note is made of the fact that the chernovetz (ten roubles) of the Soviets is nominally worth $5.146 and is officially held at par with all gold currencies, but illicit "underground" transactions with nearby countries were reported on a basis of 5 cents per ruble.

The Merchant Marine is discussed by Peter Bain, editor *American Shipping*. He says American shipping seems at length to be on the way toward restoration to a ranking position. He says American shipbuilding and American shipping are unique to the extent that they are pratcially the only industries that are not over-expanded, over-equipped, nor classified meantime as over-producers.

In an article on the Quota System, Harry E. Hull, Commissioner General of Immigration, makes note of the fact that an Act was passed June 13, 1930, amending the Act of 1924, so as to provide that the Chinese wife of an American citizen, who was married prior to May 26, 1924, may enter the United States as a non-quota alien, provided, of course, she is otherwise admissible under the immigration laws.

The Engineering and Construction section of the Year Book is particularly valuable. Among the contributors are: Milo S. Ketchum, dean of the College of Engineering of the University of Illinois, who discusses Structural Enginering; Calvin W. Rice, Secretary of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and Leon Cammen, associate editor of *Mechanical Engineering*, dicuss Mechanical Engineering; J. G. Brainerd, of the University of Pennsylvania, discusses Electrical Engineering; Austin D. M. Wolf, automotive consulting engineer, discusses automotive engineering; and A. H. Jansson, editor of the *Marine Review*, discusses Marine Engineering.

The above are but a few examples of the mine of information which the Year Book contains.

G. W. M.

Realistic Russian Novel

Cynics, by Anatol Marienhoff, translated from the Russian by Valdemar D. Bell and Louis Coleman; Albert and Charles Boni, New York, 1930. 238 pages.

This novel is one of the modern Russian productions. It is the story of the association of a young man with a girl. They are married but do not intend to be bound by any such convention. In the end the girl commits suicide without having lost her lover. Perhaps that is the very reason. We are left in the dark as to the motive.

There is vivid writing in this book, but we would not say it was good. It is in the modern manner, like cubist landscapes and jazz music. It makes us see things, but there is no allure to be found in it. Perhaps the author would think a book with charm beneath notice. One gets this impression from his pages.

A paragraph by Stendhal is used as part of the book's introduction, and we referred to it several times when reading the volume. "Why should the historian be blamed when he follows exactly the minutest details of the story with which he has to deal? Is it his fault if his characters, tempted by passions which he does not share, unfortunately commit highly immoral acts?" We have now read a dozen or more of these modern Russian novels and they all seem similar in that they aim to show life, naked, unadorned and elemental We must be sadly old-fashioned, but we do like to find a book with a bit of idealism, a novel no matter how realistic, but with a thread of beauty running through its pages. Of course, we know that people do take enemas at times, but why bring this physiological need into the pages of a novel? There is too much of this sort of thing in Marienhoff's book.

Here are two of the author's short descriptions. "A rainbow arched over the town—a gaily striped suspender. The wind whistled a familiar melody from a Viennese operetta. Sparrows chattered nonsense." "A silvery fog crept up the stairs. The moon floated in it like a slice of lemon in a glass of tea blanched with cream."

The following paragraph from the book expresses in the words of one of its characters the effect of "Cynics" upon the reviewer. "You jest", he mumbled. "Your wife jests. Both of you say funny things. You call everything by its right name. . . inside out. All sorts of other abominations ooze out. It's a wonder you don't show your bare behinds. But coldness! And sadness, and despair. My dear! What murk! It might not be so noticeable to you, but it knocks the breath out of a person coming in from the outside air."

April 10, 1931

G, B. S.

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Electric Light and Power Plants in China

(Nankai Statistical Service)

Recently two estimates of China's electric light and power plants in 1929 have been made, the one by the Reconstrucion Bureau published in the *Reconstrucion Quarterly*, October, 1929 and the other by C. S. Chang published in the *Statistical Monthly*, September, 1929. The Bureau's estimate is less complete, as it covers only independent power plants. Mr. Chang's estimate, on the other hand, includes also power plants attached to the mines and the factories, including largely cotton mills. According to Mr. Chang's estimate there were in 1929 645 power plants in China, for which the the power capacity for 499 plants amounted to 614,860 kilowatts, namely, 380,671 K.W. for 418 independent plants, 121,141 K.W. for 40 plants attached to cotton mills, 108,014 K.W. for 9 plants attached to mines, and 5.034 K,W. for plants attached to 32 factories other than cotton mills.

In term of of size the Bureau's estimate shows that there were 255 plants of under 100 K.W. each, with a total power capacity of 9,767 K.W. or 2.5%; 91 plants of 100-1,000 K.W. each, with a total power capacity of 22,787 K.W. or 4.8%; 30 plants of 1,000-10,000 K.W. each, with a total power capacity of 98,005 K.W. or 20.5%; and 11 plants of above 10.000 K.W. each, with a total power capacity of 346,700 K.W. or 72.2%. According to Mr. Chang's estimate, there were 303 plants of under 100 K.W. each, with 2% of the total power capacity; 122 plants of 100-1,000 K.W. each, with 7.3% of the total power capacity 59 plants of 1000-10,000 K.W. each, with 28.4% of the total power capacity; and 15 plants of above 10,000 KW. each, with 62.3% of the total power capacity.

In the accompanying table provincial distribution of the electic light and power plants is given. Mr. Chang's estimate shows that in terms of power capacity Kiangsu claims 42.2%, Liaoning 21.5%, Hopei 10.9%, Kwangtung 5.2%, Hupeh 3.9%, and Shantung 3.9%. These six provinces, which are the most industrialized in China, claim altogether 87.6% of the total power capacity in China, leaving the other 12.4% to 12 of remaining 24 provinces. The percentage that these six provinces occupy is also 87.6% according the Bureau's estimate, although the provincial percentages vary slightly, being 46.1 for Kiangsu, 18 for Liaoning, 12.6 for Kwangtung, 6.3 for Hopei, 2.9 for Hupeh and 1.7 for Shantung.

Provincial Distribution of Electric Light and Power Plants in China, 1929

Province	Estimate by C. S. Chang			Estimate by Reconstruction Bureau	
	No. Plants	Power capacity No. Plants	K. W.	% of power	Power capacity K. W.	% of power
Kiangsu	170	149	259,285	42.2	219,772	46.1
Liaoning	50	44	131,954	21.5	85,760	18.0
Hopei	58	43	67,037	10.9	30,078.5	6.3
Kwangtung	56	30	32,109	5.2	59,898	12.6
Hupeh	29	23	24,081	3.9	13,815	2.9
Shantung	29	16	23,721	3.9	8,158	1.7
Kiangsi	12	11	21,958	3.6	1,204	0.3
Kirin	17	10	19,390	3.1	19,546.5	4.1
Chekiang	112	93	13,772	2.2	14,877	3.1
Hunan	15	9	6,012	1.0	3,573	0.7
Honan	16	12	3,932	0 7	758	0.1
Fukien	21	16	3,970	0.6	5,752	1.2
Anhwei	22	12	2,228	0.4	3,672	0.8
Szechuen	8	5	2,120	0.3	1,110	0.2
Yunnan	5	5	1,005	0.2	575	0.1
Heilungkiang	6	3	590	0.1	2,355	0.5
Shansi	6	6	805	0.1	2,225	0.5
Kwangsi	9	7	405	0.1	2,635	0.5
Suiyuan	2	2	170	—	500	0.1
Chahar	1	1	120	—	495	0.1
Jehol	2	1	100	—	100	—
Sinkiang	1	—	—	—	—	—
Kansu	1	1	96	—	—	—
Shensi	1	—	—	—	300	0.1
Kweichow	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total	645	499	614,860	100.0	477,159	100.0

Soviet Willing to Sell Chinese Eastern Railway

The sixth meeting of the Sino-Soviet Conference at Moscow is scheduled to take place May 14. M. Melinkov, the Soviet Consul at Harbin, and M. Emshanow, vice-chairman of the directorate of the Chinese Eastern Railway, will attend the meeting. Telegrams from Moscow indicate that the Soviet Government is prepared to sell the Chinese Eastern Railway to China.

NATIONAL PEOPLE'S CONVENTION OPENS ON SCHEDULE

(Continued from page 336)

to preserve peace and unity, trade and industry will prosper. Therefore those who act to destroy national peace and unity are enemies of the people."

Gathered to Solve National Problems

"The delegates to the National People's Convention," President Chiang went on, "are gathered to deliberate ways and means to solve national problems, not local questions, although they have been elected by local and overseas communities. The solutions relating to national security, national prosperity, the people's livelihood and the development of reconstruction will depend on their deliberations, particularly the framing of the Yueh Fah, or provisional constitution, and the industrial reconstruction programme.

"The Yueh Fah is designed to ensure mutual observance and instill confidence in the people, and it deals especially with the proper procedure for the Government and society to adopt. To obtain its objective the provisions of the Yueh Fah should be concise and practicable, while the Government and people must pledge themselves mutually to observe them.

"Industrial reconstruction is no less important: its programme, to be successful, must be conditioned upon 'first things come first and first attention to what can be first accomplished'—a programme also conditioned upon the unstinted support given to it by the Government and the people."

Team Work Instead of Fault-Finding

Comparing national reconstruction to the erection of the meeting hall of the National People's Convention, President Chiang reminded the delegates of the necessity of incessant team work instead of incessant fault-finding and disagreement.

He paid a glowing tribute to Dr. Sun Yat-sen's writings, particularly the Three Principles and his plans for national reconstruction, and expressed the hope that his hearers would carry them out in order to usher in the advent of a constitutional period and accomplish the salvation of the Chinese people.

To ensure peace, President Chiang continued, the nation must be peace-minded instead of war-minded. Prolonged peace would discourage disorder, but people must cultivate and enforce the habit. Heaven helped those who helped themselves and he hoped the delegates would succeed in their endeavors.

Following President Chiang's speech, Dr. Hu Shuhua on behalf of the delegates, said that the convocation of the People's Convention was a realisation of the most important clause in Dr. Sun Yat-sen's last will.

Imperialism China's Worst Menace

Imperialism, he declared, was still China's most dreadful menace and the abolition of extraterritoriality was the most important task of the Convention.

"Whether it will be relinquished by the Powers concerned voluntarily or not," he asserted, "extraterritoriality must go. This is our unanimous hope and determination."

The Convention he continued, had indeed opened on a rainy day, but that was nothing to be regretful over. As a German proverb went: "Nach dem regen scheint die sonne.' He hoped that their troublous times were for ever gone and that thenceforth peace and happiness would reign supreme.

Chinese Court at Harbin Reverses Decision After Five Years

A *Rengo* telegram from Harbin May 2 stated that after a lapse of five years a court judgment given by the Harbin district court regarding the sale of a soap factory by auction as a result of a dispute between a Russian named Karolin and the Harbin Branch of the Kokusai Unyu Kaisha (Japanese transportation firm), has been reversed, the Chinese court informing the said Japanese firm to said effect several days ago. In the case in question the Russian had failed in his payments to his Japanese creditors. The soap factory was then transferred to a Chinese as a result of an auction. Although the Chinese court originally justified the auction it has now nullified its former decision.

CHEN CHI-TANG'S ATTEMPT TO WRECK THE NATIONAL CONVENTION

(Continued from page 341)

ing a new Canton Government Council consisting of Gen. Chen Chi-tang, Tsou Lu, Teng Tse-ju, Wang Ching-wei, Li Tsung-jen, Chang Fa-kwei and Ku Ying-fan.

Persistent rumors are being circulated here that Generals Ho Ying-chin, Minister of War, and Gen. Ho Chien, chairman of the Hunan government, are sympathetic toward the Canton movement. Gen. Ho Ying-chin is reported to have sent an envoy to Canton by way of Kiangsi province.

***

Hongkong, May 5 (1:45 p.m.)—The Canton arsenal located at Yucho Fort exploded at 7 o'clock this morning causing heavy casualties and the destruction of a large quantity of arms and ammunition.

Heavy Cantonese troop concentrations are taking place at Shiukwan, and Swatow where Gen. Chen Chi-tang is engaged in the enlistment of three divisions of 20,000 each. It is also reported that Gen. Chen has placed urgent orders for sixteen airplane bombers.

The 8th Route Army commanders, including Gen. Chen Chi-tang, have issued another strong anti-Chiang Kai-shek proclamation. It is understood that Canton is sending the former Finance Commissioner, Feng Chu-wan, to Manchuria with the object of obtaining support for the Canton movement.

***

Hongkong, May 5—It became known here today that certain officials in Canton, supposedly in cooperation with certain commercial and banking interests, recently attempted to import from Persia a ship-load of opium valued at more than $3,000,000. The deal leaked out through insurance channels which had been approached for placing policies on the cargo. Investigation by Hongkong officialdom disclosed that all arrangements had been made for exporting the opium from Persia and import permits had been granted at Canton. Supposedly the opium cargo was to be used, partially at least, for financing Canton's rebellion against the Central Government. The incident has been reported to the League of Nations and efforts are being made to prevent the shipment being made.

***

Hongkong, May 6 (8 o'clock a.m.)—It is understood here that political motives were concerned in the explosion which almost completely wrecked the Canton munition dump and resulted in the injuring of some eight or ten soldiers. Practically the entire munition store was destroyed.

Gen. Chang Fa-kwei's "Ironside" troops, which are friendly to the present Canton administration, are reported to have arrived at Chuanchow on their way to Hunan with Changsha, the provincial capital as the first objective.

Canton has dispatched airplanes, arms and munitions to Shiukwan and Swatow.

The last of Gen. Ming-shu's regiments secretly boarded a gunboat and fled from Canton yesterday. According to reports here they fled in the direction of the East River and were said to have been hotly pursued by Gen. Chen Chi-tang's troops. In consequence of these moves, it is thought that hostilities on the East River will develop shortly.

OVERSEAS REACTION

Aside from these reports there was a *United Press* dispatch from the San Francisco branch of the Kuomintang in the United States urging Nanking to exercise "utmost caution" before deciding to submit the question of a Provisional Constitution to the National People's Convention. The cablegram quoted Chinese Kuomintang interests in America as urging the immediate reinstatement of Hu Han-ming as chairman of the Legislative Yuan. Further, the members of the Kuomintang in America urged the Central Executive Committee in Nanking to convene the Fourth National Conference to decide upon the question of a provisional constitution for China and the method of passing from the period of political tutelage to constitutional or semi-constitutional government. At the time Hu Han-min ceased to be a member of the State Council in Nanking the Overseas Chinese in the United States cabled to the Central Executive Committee in Nanking asking whether the plan to submit a provisional constitution for the People's National Convention was in strict accordance with the programme laid down by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the founder of the Kuomintang.

Building a New Shanghai

BY HUANG CHING-SHU

(Chinese Nation, April 15)

THE rapid expansion of the City of Shanghai in recent years, which is due chiefly to the industrial and commercial development, has made it imperative for the Chinese authorities of the Greater Shanghai Municipal Government to devise plans for the erection of a new city, which will be big enough for future expansion and growth. The idea of building a bigger city in Shanghai is no longer a vision; it has been a definite plan worked out carefully by municipal experts, who aim to meet the present need and intend to develop Shanghai into one of the most modern cities in the world. People of Shanghai will soon see a new city to be situated not far from the present busy commercial centre in the event that the plan of the Municipality to erect such in the Kiangwan district materializes.

That Shanghai is bound to become a bigger, prosperous and more cosmopolitan city in the future, which is actuated by its favourable geographical position as being the largest sea-port for international trade in the Far East and as being the centre of communication and trade in the country, goes without saying. Recent statistics compiled by various organizations indicate that in spite of the unfavorable effects of the worldwide economic depression, Shanghai has achieved a rapid growth not only in its population, but also in its various industrial productions, commercial transactions and general prosperity in the city.

One wonders how many of the residents of Shanghai are still unaware of the fact that the very city in which they are living has become not only the biggest and the most prosperous city in the Far East, but has also been claimed, at least from the standpoint of population, to be the fifth largest city in the world. Realizing the importance of Shanghai in the future as a grert city and as an important port for international commerce and trade, the Greater Shanghai Municipal plan of a new city will enable the fullest development of both the city and the port.

Development Schemes Announced by Mayor

During a reception given to the local press representatives of Shanghai some time in January last, Mayor Chang Chun, in the course of a statement, pointed out the improvements of administration in the districts of Nantao and Chapei, and gave at length the recent plan of the Government for an immediate construction of a civic centre to be located in the Kiangwan district. He also stated that the one chief obstacle in the way of more rapid development is the fact that there are three separate municipal bodies which have prevented the unification of policy and plan for the carrying out of any scheme of development. For this reason, the Chinese authorities have been greatly handicapped in some measure in carrying out the development scheme.

According to the Mayor, the immediate actions to be taken by the City Government will be the steps for gradual construction of the civic centre, building of good roads and widening of old ones in the various districts under the Municipality's jurisdiction, the construction of a good harbor at Woosung, the construction of a bridge to span the Whangpoo River, the building of tenement houses for the laborers, the conversion of the Confucian Temple in Nantao into a public park, etc. The Mayor also mentioned that "one of the greatest needs of the port of Shanghai is the construction of waterways to connect the Whangpoo River with the rail lines. When such connecting waterways are constructed, the commercial and industrial centre of Shanghai would be moved away from the foreign controlled settlement to the Kiangwan district."

Past Achievements of Shanghai Recalled

Recalling briefly what has been done in the last three years, the Mayor stated that 46 kilometers of roads have been built, 101 kilometers of old streets have been repaved and improved, 37 miles of drains laid, 45 bridges repaired, 16 wharves constructed, embankment of a length of over 1,000 feet built. In order to meet the huge expenditure required for the construction work, the Government has increased the money from $3,130,000 to $15,000,000 each year for the cost of building and construction. The plans of the street system for Nantao and Chapei, particularly ways of straightening the streets, have claimed the chief attention of the authorities. The old streets there were not only narrow and crooked, but also showed a lack of planning, which seriously affected traffic and retarded the commercial development of the districts. The City Government has therefore spent much money in the straightening and widening of these streets. Plans have recently been completed for the western section of Shanghai, lying east of Chungshan Road and west of the Settlements, connecting together the streets of Nantao and Chapei in a sort street network embracing the so-called extra-concessional roads.

In should be mentioned in this connection that the Shanghai Municipal Government was established in 1927 when the National Government obtained control here. Realizing the importance of Shanghai as a great city, the National Government decided to put it nnder an efficient government and promulgated regulations for the organization of the city government which would directly control the special district. This came into force on July 7, 1927 with the following departments: the secretariat, the bureaux of finance, public safety, lands, social affairs, social works, health, education and public utilities. Under the mayoralty of General Chang Chun the City Government has performed splendid work in maintaining peace and order in administrating various constructive works during the past three years. There are 17 districts under the jurisdiction of the municipality. The city govenment has also secured Yu Hung-chuen as chief-secretary of the municipality, who on several occasions has acted on behalf of the Mayor on the latter's absence from the city. It is just because of the co-operation and efficiency of the whole municipal staff that the city government has gained a good reputation for its administrative and constructive works

Population of Shanghai Rapidly Increasing

By virtue of its huge population Shanghai is now the fifth largest city in the world. According to the latest census returns taken by the authorities of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, the International Settlement and the French Concession, the number of residents within the limits of this great commercial area, both Chinese and foreign, is 3,156,151. Of this number the Chinese total 3,096,856 and the foreigners 59,285. In the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, there has been a vast increase of Chinese residents during the past five years. The last census discloses that there are 1,703,574 men, women and children; there being 979,727 males and 723,848 females. The total foreign population of Greater Shanghai is 9,882 of which 5,541 are males and 4,341 females.

While the Chinese population in the International Settlement stands at 971,397, that in the French Concession is given as 421 885. The census reveals that Shanghai is a meeting place of Chinese from all parts of the country. Of the 28 provinces of the Republic, 25 are represented in Shanghai. It has been predicted by some authorities that the present growth in population, if continued at the same rate as the last five years, would result in a population of between 4,000,000 and 6,000,000 by 1940.

Scheme for the Civic Centre

The need of a new city ideally located and capable of future expansion has long been felt by those interested in the development of Shanghai The City Government, therefore, promulgatad the scheme for the civic centre at Kiangwan, and work in that connection has been progressing steadily. According to Mayor Chang Chun, the City Government has set aside the sum of $1,000,000 for the first building unit (including the Mayor's building and other temporary structure). The total construction, including all necessary government buildings, will cost approximately $10,000,000,000, which will be covered by a loan issue. The period for the carrying out of the plan of the whole city is estimated to require about ten years. The civic centre will embody government buildings, residential quarters, commercial quarters, an aerodrome, parks and recreation grounds.

Following almost two years of comparative study, the City Planning Commission, which is headed by Dr. Shen Yi, with the counsel of Dayu Doon, chief architect, is looking forward to the first building of this ambitious programme with a measure of satisfaction. This first building is expected to accelerate all proposals for the new civic centre toward reality. As to the general arrangement in the civil centre, it is authoritatively learned that the Mayor's building will be placed in the centre, flanked by nine "bureaux" buildings. The east and west axis is represented by a boulevard, 60 meters wide, running east. The north and south axis is another boulevard, 60 meters wide, running north and and south which forms the approach from the International Settlement. Each administrative body of Greater Shanghai's Municipal Government will be housed in a separate building according to the plan. The nine buildings will be the

Mayor's office and bureaux of finance, lands, education, public works, public safety, public health, public utilities and social affair.

There have been completed thus far plans of the trunk roads and zoning of the whole city, plans of the street system and zoning of the civic centre, plans for the administrative buildings of the city government, and a detailed programme for carrying out these plans from year to year. All plans, it is understood, are based upon the latest information and technical knowledge available. To be as comprehensive as possible the locations of railroads, aerodromes, etc., have also been planned.

Work on Buildings to be Started Soon

Construction of the trunk roads in the civic centre was begun on December 1, last year. In July this year, construction of the administrative buildings in the civic centre will start. The cornerstone of these buildings will be laid on July 7, which date will mark the fifth anniversary of the establishment of the City Government. It is to be noted that the future municipal buildings will be about as distant from the business centre (i.e. the Bund and Nanking Road) as the present municipal office which is located beyond Route Ghisi. Fifteen minutes' ride in a motor car will be sufficient to get to the municipal office from the present business centre.

It is understood that designs in Chinese architectural style will be employed in the construction of these municipal buildings. The structure will be built of reinforced concrete and steel. Its exterior, of Chinese style, will have all the artifice of Oriental beauty in architecture. Artificial stone, dark red columns, polychrome beams and brackets and gray tile roof will enrich its charm. Having a floor area of 85,000 square feet, the building will cover 25,000 square feet of ground. It will have four stories, 102 feet in height. Its length will be 310 feet, with a width of 80 feet.

The employment of every possible modern convenience is another feature in the design of these buildings. Heating, sanitation and elevators will add to the modern conveniences. The ground floor will be composed of an entrance hall, writing rooms, offices, safety deposit vault, a dining hall and a kitchen. An auditorium, a library and conference rooms will be on the second floor. On the third floor will be the Mayor's office, reception rooms and staff offices. Store rooms and servants' quarters will be on the attic floor.

As regards the system of building the roads in the civic centre, it is learned that the ring method will be used so as to aid pedestrians in their traffic. It is also so planned that the thoroughfares will intersect at right angles. Orientation of street blocks has also been considered. With exception of the limitation set by the existing main roads, the blocks will run east and west so that the buildings will face either south or north. In the residential districts ring streets will be introduced. They will give a picturesque effect and also reduce the through traffic.

Technical Advisors to Assist In Construction

It is interesting to note in this connection that Dayu Doon, Chinese architect, who graduated in the United States, has been engaged by the City Planning Commission as chief architect to the building projects. The Municipality also has invited three other technical experts to join the local municipal administration They are Dr. C. E. Grunsky of San Francisco, A. E. Phillips of Washington, D.C., and Professor Hermann Jansen of Berlin to help devise plans for the construction of the new city.

Good Harbor at Woosung Planned

The plan for the construction of a good harbor at Woosung is another project which has claimed the chief attention of the municipal authorities. As there is now no direct connection between the harbor and the railway, transportation of goods appears apparently to be inconvenient and uneconomical. Due the lack of a large harbor, a great number of ships have to be anchored in the mid-stream of the Whangpoo or even at the mouth of the Yangtsze. Small boats and lighters have to be used in order to carry cargoes between the ships and the port. There is indeed a great lack of harbor facilities by way of meeting the increased tonnage of sea-going vessels.

As a matter of fact, Shanghai has been regarded as the only large harbor of the Far East. To maintain the position of Shanghai as an important port for international commerce and trade, it is necessary to construct a new harbor capable of accommodating the largest vessels. Woosung is only a little over 10 kilometers from Shanghai, and there is every likelihood of these areas being linked together. At the present time, both the commercial and residential sections of Shanghai have already expanded in the northerly as well as the westerly directions. Conceiving that such is the tendency in the expansion of the city, the City Government has given chief consideration in the matter of building a good harbor at Woosung, which will give every possible facility to shipping.

Construction of the Whangpoo Steel Bridge

The proposal for the construction of a steel bridge to span the Whangpoo River is not a new one, it being a long cherished scheme of the Chinese authorities to develop the other side of the river into a prosperous industrial centre. Due to the lack of available funds and other causes the plan has so far not been put into effect. The Greater Shanghai Municipal Government, realizing such a need, has devoted much consideration some time last year in devising concrete schemes for the construction of such a bridge over the river. A group of prominent businessmen of Shanghai, therefore, met, under the auspices of the Municipality, on November 22, 1930, to discuss practical projects for the building of a steel bridge. It was reported at that time that plans had been prepared for the construction of a bridge, which is to be 1,800 feet in length at the cost of about $5,000,000, which will be located in the Nantao section.

Besides devising plans for the bridge construction, it was learned that the main topic of discussion in the meeting centred in the supply of the necessary materials for the proposed structure. The local merchants made a suggestion that these should be obtained from two local German firms for the obtaining of all necessary materials, either on credit or instalment terms. It was also claimed that tolls collected for a period of two years would pay for the cost of the enterprise, and after which it would be free for all traffic. The names of the Chinese promoters of the enterprise were: Yao Chi-tung, Chao Lan-ting, I-ting Wang, Wang Yu-tse, Chu Wen-loh, Chang Yao-ling, Koo Hsiung-ih, Yeh Wei-chun, Sheng Mao-hsiang, Yao Tse-shian and Yao Tse-shu.

But to the greatest disappointment of all, such a scheme has so far not been executed. Due chiefly to the alleged lack of capital to finance the project, the scheme has been dropped and permission given to the local merchants has been withheld by the Bureau of Public Works. In a statement given to the local press some months ago, Dr. Shen Yi, Commissioner of Public Works for the City Government of Greater Shanghai, pointed out the fact that "although the City Government would greatly welcome the cooperation of the merchants in this gigantic undertaking, it would naturally have to exercise great care in granting permisson to the merchants to build the bridge, especially in view of the fact that certain merchants have, in the past, harbored ulterior motives when applying for permission to undertake projects intended to benefit the public."

Thus the plan is dropped for the time being. But in view of the rapid growth of traffic between Shanghai proper and the industrial centre at Pootung, the fact that the construction of this bridge is an urgent one is no longer to be doubted. It is to be expected that some other practical plan, which will be satisfactory to all parties concerned, will soon be worked out, so that the project will soon be put into realization.

The Shanghai-Pootung Ferry Service

A brief review of the safe and efficient communication facilities as being operated by the Greater Shanghai Municipal Government between Shanghai and Pootung seems pertinent at the present juncture when attention is being centred on the proposed construction of a steel bridge to span the Whangpoo River. Shanghai residents nowadays may see large ferry boats, newly constructed for purposes of comfort and safety for passengers travelling between the two sides of the river, now being operated on service between Shanghai and Pootung. According to a statement issued some time ago by the City Government, the history of the ferry service dates two years prior to the establishment of the Republic. Government officials and local business leaders, in an effort to develop the Pootung area, started the service with sampans and other small craft. Years later, small ferry boats were purchased and put into operation. Because of mismanagement the service was not successful.

When the National Government obtained control of Shanghai and the City Government of Greater Shanghai was established, the control of the service was taken over by the Bureaux of Public Utilities and Finance. Later, the Bureau of Public Utilities was given sole control. A special department, known as the ferry service administration, was established which was headed by W. Tan and S. T. Tsao. Efforts were then made to

replace the small crafts with modern steam-vessels in order to make crossing the river safe and convenient. The first steamboat was launched November 10, 1929. Since the reorganization, increased profits were reported monthly, with the highest income recorded last December, reaching the $12,000 mark.

During the erly part of last December, three new ferry boats were formally placed on the service between the Nanking Road Jetty and Tongkow, Pootung. They are on a full schedule of 12 round trips daily. It is learned that three other steamers, capable of accommodating cargoes, motor trucks and other vehicles, already have been completed. The line, which covers approximately eight nautical miles and touches at Situ and Chingningsz, prosperous business centres in the east side of the river, will be extended to Kaochow as soon as the wharf there is completed.

These new ferry boats are much larger than the old style steam ferries and provision is made against overcrowding, which has been the cause of many unfortunate incidents in the past. With the bodies painted in yellow and the upper portions in brown, each has a bridge of Chinese pagoda design and is fitted with plenty of lifebelts. Larger than the old ferries, they are well lit and have ample arrangements for air. Each has a passenger capacity for 20 in the special class, 120 in first class and 180 in second class. The ferry tariff which is being enforced is the same as it was ten years ago. Thus it is possible for all, even the poorest, to travel at reasonable rates and in perfect comfort.

Tenement Houses to be Built for the Poor

In view of the many bamboo and straw huts, which have suffered from constant fires, the housing problem for the laborers is certainly a serious one. Experience in the past shows that hundreds of these tiny huts of the coolies have been gutted by fire, which have rendered many destitute and homeless. These huts were largely found in the districts of Chapei and Nantao and the western district. As they were built so closely to one another, they are good places for breeding contagious diseases. According to a report of the Bureau of Public Safety, there existed in 1928 in Shanghai more than 21,000 such huts, the majority being in the Chapei district, with Pootung and western district ranking next. It is said that this number has considerably increased during the past three years.

As soon as the dangerous and insanitary conditions of these poor houses were realized, a committee was appointed by the Mayor for the construction of the municipal tenement houses for the common people, and Dr. Hsu Po-huang, then counsellor to the City Governement, and now Commissioner of Education, was appointed chairman. A sum of $20,000 was raised by the City Government for the construction of the first block of these houses off Chuan Chia An Road, in the western district. It was reported that plans for these buildings were prepared by the Bureau of Public Works and the land necessary was purchased through the arrangements made by the Bureau of Lands. Construction work was completed in 1929 and some 90 clean and well ventilated houses with a large recreation ground, an assembly hall and an artesian well were provided for the poor. The rent for each of these houses was only $2 a month, which was even lower than the rent of the bamboo huts at present occupied by the coolies.

Plans for the second block of these tenement houses have already been prepared and it is expected that construction work will be commenced very soon. The City Government has also drawn up schemes which provide for the allocation from the Treasury of $100,000 and the raising of $500,000 from various charitable bodies for the construction of 5,000 "model" tenement houses in Greater Shanghai; 1,500 at Tan Tz Wan, Chapei; 500 off Paoshing Road, Chapei; 500 at Lan Nee Doo, Pootung; 300 at Shih Hui Kong, Nantao; and 200 off Chuan Chia An Road, western district. It is estimated that at least $1,300,000 will be needed for this purpose.

Confucian Temple to Become Public Park

The last thing to be mentioned in connection with the reconstruction work undertaken by the City Government is the plan to convert the Confucian Temple and its extensive grounds near the West Gate into a public park, the purpose being to provide more recreation facilities for the common people living in that district. It is understood that special regard will be given to all buildings of historic interest within the grounds and such buildings will properly be preserved. The temple grounds comprise an area of 82 mow, and will be provided with a library and and a music hall. Residents living in that section of the city soon find some healthy means of recreation when the remodelling work is completed within the next few months.

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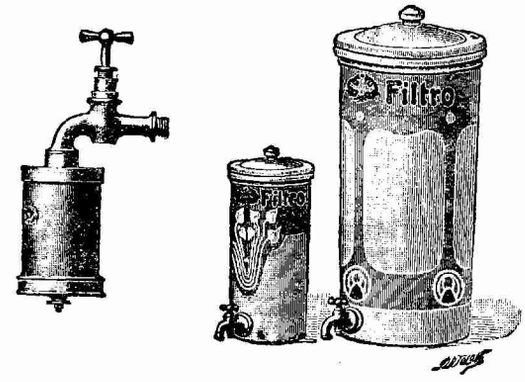

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An Advertisement of the Chinese Government Railways

No. 2

Bandits Still Harass Honan

Kaifeng, Honan, May 1, 1931.

The remnants of the Heavenly Gate Society, under command of Han Yu-ming, with about 5,000 men, have occupied Linhsien, near the Honan-Shansi and Chihli borders. In Neihung, on the Honan-Chihli borders, the Communists are very active and their posters and handbills appear all the time. Not long ago several thousand farmers, agitated by the Reds, made trouble with the magistrate of the district. The bandits usually come in from South Chihli. In Chinyang the defeated soldiers, often coming from Shansi, also disturb the farmers. During the past few years, the North Honan people have paid to the different military authorities more than $20,000,000.

In Central Honan there are 22 hsien. The bandits come from Tengfeng, Linju and Chiahsien in West Honan to disturb Mihsien, Yuhsien and Hsianghsien.

In East Honan there are 17 hsien. Since the suppression of Ta Ya or Big Tooth, a famous bandit ringleader, it is very quiet, except in Yungcheng, Hsiayi and Yucheng, which are still disturbed by bandits coming from Anhwei, Shantung and Kiangsu.

In West Honan there are 21 hsien. The famous bandit ringleaders are Tsui Er-tan, Kuo Shih-fa and Chang Kuo-yung who possess the greatest influence. They are now occupying the high mountains at Lushih and Sunghsien borders with over 10,000 men.

In South Honan there are 27 hsien. Two-tenths of Huangchuan, five-tenths of Loshan, six-tenths of Kuangshan, seven-tenths of Shangcheng and some parts of Kushih are occupied by Communist bandits. Besides, there are two big bandit ringleaders. One is Ting Chaoling, with about 500 men, stationed at Wulungchi.

General Li Ming-chung, pacification commissioner for Honan-Anhwei-Hupeh borders, hopes to suppress all the Communist bandits in South Honan within a month. General Chi Hung-chang, and Chang Yin-hsiang, commandants of the 30th and 31st divisions respectively, are ordered to attack the Reds from the Shangcheng and Huangchuan regions. Orders have been given to General Tsi Ming-chuan, commandant of the 25th division, stationed at Kushih; General Li Yung-hang, commandant of the 53d division, stationed at Kwangshan; General Chao Kuan-tao, commandant of the 6th division, stationed at Loshan; General Ko Yung-lung, commandant of the 33d division, stationed at Macheng, Hupeh; and General Fan Chi-hsi, commandant of the 46th division stationed at Luan, Anhwei, to assist in the bandit suppression operations.

The Provincial Kuomintang on April 29 passed a resolution, asking the Central Executive Kuomintang to appeal to the State Council to abolish the Japanese Consulate at Chengchow.

On April 25th an anti-Pekin Syndicate mass meeting attended by more than 2,000 was held at Sinhsiang, at the junction of the Tao-ching and Pinghan railway. Among the resolutions which they passed were: (1) That all the Honanese should be advised not to cooperate with the Syndicate; and (2) they would appeal to the Central Government warning it not to be cheated by the Syndicate. An anti-Pekin Syndicate Resuming Operation Joint Meeting was also held at Sinhsiang on April 28 under the auspicies of the Sinhsiang District Kuomintang.

General Liu Leaves for Nanking

General Liu Chih, chairman of the province, left for Nanking April 30 to attend the National Conference. General Chang Fang, the political commissioner, is now acting chairman of the province, and General Hu Tsun-nan, commandant of the first division, is in charge of all the troops, stationed in the vicinity of Kaifeng.

Rains Give Hope of Good Harvest

It has rained much recently and a good harvest is to be expected. According to recent statistics compiled by the Provincial Famine Relief Association, the number of famine victims that arrived here in the city during the past two months is over five thousand. Most of them are from Western Honan.

The ringleader of Kuang Tan Huei, or Poverty Society, named Meng Kuang-yuan, was arrested at Hsuchang in Central Honan sometime ago. In the 17th year of the China Republic, he began to organize the Poverty Society. He then set many houses on fire and killed many innocent people. In the 18th year he joined the Temple Society, as the Poverty Society was entirely de-

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market: Weak Business Done 2,000,000 Shares
May 6

1930-1931 High	Low	Div.$ perSh.	STOCKS	Mon. May 4	Tues. May 5
23½	15½	1.60	Adams Express	16⅜	16⅛
42¾	20⅝	3.00	Allis Chalmers	28½	27¾
129⅜	106¼	4.00	American Can	110	108
51¾	26¾	—	American &Foreign Power	32⅞	32¾
31⅝	14¼	—	American& For. Power W	19	19
58½	38	4.00	American Smelting	37¼	36¼
201¾	176¼	9.00	American Tel. & Tel.	182	180
122½	104¾	5.00	American Tobacco "B"	125½	124
80¾	53¾	*3.00	American Waterworks	56⅞	56⅛
43¼	27½	1.50	Anaconda Copper	26½	26½
23⅝	15	*1.00	Atlantic Refining	15	14⅞
87⅞	60⅛	5.00	Baltimore & Ohio	65½	64
70⅝	41½	6.00	Bethlehem Steel	44⅝	44¼
30¾	20	1.00	Borg Warner	21⅜	21
11⅜	7½	—	Calumet & Hecla	7½	7½
45⅝	33½	2.50	Canadian Pacific Railway	34	32½
131½	75	6.00	Case J. I.	82¼	80½
54⅛	32½	3.00	Chesapeake Corp	41¾	Unq.
25¾	15⅞	1.00	Chrysler	20⅛	19⅝
20¾	14⅞	.30	Cities Service, Com.	15½	15⅜
45	31¾	2.00	Columbia Gas & Electric	32¾	32¼
26⅜	7¾	.75	Columbia Graphaphone	9	9⅛
12	8	.60	Commonwealth &Southern	8⅜	8¼
2¾	1⅝	—	„ „ war.	1¾	1¾
107⅜	82⅛	4.00	Consolidated Gas. of N. Y.	94½	94
12	6⅝	—	Continental Oil	7⅜	7¼
5⅞	2⅝	—	Curtiss Wright Co.	3⅝	3½
102⅞	81	4.00	Du Pont de Nemours	84⅛	82⅞
185¾	143⅜	5.00	Eastman Kodak	156½	154¼
61	40	6% S	Electric Bond & Share	43⅛	42¼
38⅜	18	4.00	Fox Film "A"	19⅛	19
11½	4⅜	—	General Aviation	6¾	7
54¾	41⅛	1.60	General Electric	44⅛	43
55	43⅞	3.00	General Foods	51	50⅜
45⅜	31⅛	3.00	General Motors	42⅜	41¾
84⅛	51	5.00	General Railway Signal	55½	55
39⅝	31¼	2.50	Gold Dust	35⅞	35½
20⅞	9⅝	—	Goodrich Rubber	11½	11⅞
52¾	32⅛	3.00	Goodyear Tire & Rubber	39⅝	40
22⅝	14⅛	2.00	Granby	14	13⅞
26	15¾	1.00	Hudson Motors,	17¼	17
62½	35	4.00	International Cement	37	37
4	1¾	—	International Combu. Eng.	2⅛	2⅛
60½	43¾	2.50	International Harvester	49	48¾
20⅛	13⅞	.60	International Nickel	14⅝	14⅝
38¾	18¾	2.00	International Tel.& Tel.	27½	27⅛
77⅞	46⅛	8.00	Johns Manville	49⅞	48½
15½	7⅜	—	Kelvinator	10⅞	11⅛
31½	20⅛	2.00	Kennecott	20⅜	20⅜
26¾	20⅞	1.60	Kreuger & Toll	25½	23½
33	17⅛	1.00	Kroger Grocery	33¾	33½
91¾	76¼	4.00	Liggett & Myers, "B"	80½	80¾
63½	41⅝	3.00	Loew's: Inc	45¾	44¾
18¼	11⅜	—	Lorillard P Co. (com-)	Unq.	17¾
18½	11	—	Ludlum Steel	Mutl	9¾
29¼	15¾	—	Montgomery Ward	18⅝	18
40⅞	21¼	4.00	Nash Motors	32	31¾
14¾	9	1.00	Nevada Consolidated Co.	8⅞	8⅞
132¼	95⅜	6.00	New York Central	98½	98½
67¼	45	3.00	Pacific Lighting	56	56
11⅞	7⅞	.60	Packard Motor	7⅝	7⅞
50¼	28½	4.00	Paramount—Publix Corp	30¼	29¾
64	61¼	4.00	Pennsylvania Railroad	53	52¼
8½	5½	.20	Pennroad Corporation	5⅞	5⅞
16⅝	7	—	Phillips Petroleum	7¾	7½
91	82	3.40	Public Service of N. Jersey	84¼	82¾
27½	12	—	Radio Corporation	16½	16⅞
23⅝	15¾	—	Radio-Keith Orpheum	17½	17⅛
51¼	40⅜	3.00	Reynolds Tobacco "B"	50⅜	50¼
63¼	44⅞	2.50	Sears Roebuck	51¾	51¾
10¼	5	—	Shell Union	5⅜	5⅜
23¾	12⅛	—	Simmons Company	12⅝	13
54½	44	2.00	Southern California Edison	44¾	44¾
20½	16¼	1.20	Standard Brands	17⅞	17¾
88⅜	58	3.50	Standard Gas & Electric	71¼	70¾
52½	36¾	*1.00	Standard Oil of N. Jersey	37⅞	37¾
26	18	1.60	Standard Oil of New York	19½	19⅝
36¼	19	3.00	Texas Corporation	22	22⅜
55¾	38½	4.00	Texas Gulf Sulphur	39¾	38½
59	43	3.00	Timken Roller Bearing	45	45½
18	8¼	1.00	Trans America	9	8¾
72	48	2.60	Union Carbide & Carbon	51¾	51
205⅛	161	10.00	Union Pacific Railway	170	Unq.
37¾	22½	—	United Aircraft & Transp't	28½	29
30⅜	16½	.75	United Corporation	23	22⅞
18⅞	11¾	—	U.S. Rubber	15	14⅝
152⅜	114¼	7.00	U.S. Steel	116¼	113⅞
75¼	39	3.00	Vanadium	42¾	42⅞
20⅜	7⅛	—	Warner Bros. Pictures	8½	8
107¾	57⅞	4.00	Westinghouse E. & M.	61⅞	60½
65	51⅜	2.40	Woolworth	62	60⅜
			Call Money	1½%	1½%

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feated by the Government troops. In the 19th year he made contact with Iron Head Chang, a main subordinate of General Fan Chung-siu, and took rich people as captives within a radus of 10 miles of the Hsuchang city.

General Liu Requested to Act as Anhwei Chairman

The Anhwei Native Society here has recently sent a telegram to General Chiang Kai-shek stating that General Chen Tiao-yuan, former chairman of Anhwei, is imposing heavy taxes upon the people, and is allowing his soldiers to loot the people. They ask that he should be punished, and that General Liu Chih, chairman of Honan, possessing high ability and an honest political leader, be requested to act concurrently as chairman of Anhwei instead of General Chen.

Far East Looms Large in International Chamber Discussions

The sixth Congress of the International Chambers of Commerce opened in Washington, D. C., May 4, with Silas H. Strawn, noted international lawyer from Chicago who is well known in China because of his work in connection with the extrality conference, presiding. The opening address was made by M. Georges Theunis, former Premier of Belgium and the retiring President of the International Chamber of Commerce. M. Theunis appealed for concerted action to reduce tariff barriers. The dumping of Soviet Russian products, M. Theunis said, has caused suffering and business disruption at a time when the business situation was more than sufficiently serious to cause grave concern. He warned against exaggerated hopes of reopening the Oriental markets, which already had been partially closed. He said that Russia, Japan and India are rapidly becoming thoroughly industrialized nations and that China is pushing a program of industrialization as rapidly as possible. President Hoover made the address of welcome

New Chinese Gunboat "Min Sun" Is Launched

The new Chinese gunboat, *Min Sun*, was launched at the Kiangnan Dock, Shanghai, May 12, the ceremony being performed by Mrs. H. H. Kung, wife of the Minister of Industry, who broke a broke a bottle of wine over the bow of the new vessel as she slid down the ways into the water. The playing of the Chinese national anthem, during which all officers stood at the salute, opened the proceedings, after which the picture of late Dr. Sun Yat-sen was acknowledged by bows. The deceased leader's will was then read, together with his exhortation to the people of China to strive for the Revolution. Admiral Chen in an address emphasized how the Chinese Navy had grown within recent years. A Kuomintang official congratulated the Admiral and the Dock staff on turning out such excellent vessels as the recently-constructed gunboats and other naval craft.

All nations having naval vesssels in Shanghai were represented at the ceremony. The guests were met by Admiral Chen, Capt. C. F. Chang, assistant director of the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works; Capt. Y. K. Tseng, director of the naval air establishment; Capt. Li, commander of the Chinese gunboat *Haichou*, and Mr. Cheng, director of the Kiangnan Arsenal.

Exchange Circular for the week ending Wednesday, 29th April. 1931.

This week has seen a minimium of business passing amongst merchants, but a good deal of covering on the part of Chinese speculators, who are said to have now reduced their oversold position to about £1½ millions.

A London cable reports that at a meeting of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce a Resolution was passed requesting the Government to use its influence to secure an International Conference for the purpose of stabilizing silver prices.

Local affairs are assuming a position of importance and interest with appearance of the first part of Judge Feetham's Report and discussion of the Extraterritoriality question in Nanking by the Powers.

Silver:—On the 23rd inst. was 13d. for spot and 12 1/16d. and G. $0.28⅜ in New York, and closes to-day at 13¼d. and 13 1/16d. and G. $0.28½.

China has both bought and sold; Indian bear covering is reported; America both buyer and seller; market on the whole steady but uncertain.

Exchange:—The official T/T rate on London on the 23rd. inst. was 1/3d., raised to 1/3¼d. on the 24th, on the 25th lowered to 1/3⅛d., on the 28th raised to 1/3⅜d. and lowered this morning to 1/3¼d.

The market opened on the 23rd. inst. with T/T on London and New York at 1/3¼d. and G. $.30⅞: 4 m/s Cr. 1/3⅝d. and G. $.31⅛: Yen Cross rate 49⅜: Yen 160: Gold Bars 734. During the day a gradual advance took place, and at the close 1/3 7/16d. and G. $.31¼ were obtainable, with proportionate rises. The Gold Bar closed at 728.30 having at one time reached 742.

On the 24th inst. we had an erratic market: commencing with T/T at 1/3⅛d. ond G. $.31⅜, with business done at 1/3 9/16d. and G. $.31⅜ rates eased gradually to 1/3⅜d. and G. $.31⅛, advancing again to 1/3d. and G. $ 31⅜: The afternoon was dull and easier around 1/3 7/16d. and G. $.1/3⅝d. closing at the latter, G. $.31⅛. Gold Bars opened at 726.50 and closed at 735.50.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver	Tls.	90,276,000 a increase or Tls.	276,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars	$	156,710,000 an increase of $	700,000

Estimated value Tls. 203,107,000 as against Tls. 227,146,000 held at this time last year

†	Average rates for Mar.	Thursday April 23	Friday April 24	Saturday April 25	Monday April 27	Tuesday April 28	Wed. April. 29
Bank's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T on London	1/3.308	1/3	1/3¼	1/3⅛	1/3⅛	1/3⅜	1/3¼
D/Dfts ,,	—	1/3	1/3¼	1/3⅛	1/3⅛	1/3⅜	1/3¼
4 m/s ,,	—	1/3 1/16	1/3 1/16	1/3 1/16	1/3 1/16	1/3 1/16	1/3 1/16
T/T on India	85,567	84	85½	84¾	84¾	86	85½
T/T on France	791,481	777	790	783	783	797	790
T/T on N.Y.	30,990	30⅜	30⅞	30⅝	30⅝	31⅛	30⅞
T/T on Demand		30⅜	30⅞	30⅝	30⅝	31⅛	30⅞
T/T on Hamburg R. M.		127½	129¾	128½	128½	130¾	129¾
T/T on H'kong	78.010	78½nom.	78½nom.	78½nom.	78½nom.	78½nom.	78½nom.
T/T on Japan	159 644	162¾	160	161¼	161¼	158½	159¾
T/T on Batavia	77.231	75¾	77	76¼	76¼	77½	77
T/T on Straits	181.510	185	182	183½	183½	180½	182
Bk's buying rates 4 m/s B/L. Cred.&D/A	1/4.187	1/3⅞	1/4⅛	1/4	1/4	1/4¼	1/4⅛
4m/s B/L D/P	—	1/4	1/4¼	1/4⅛	1/4⅛	1/4⅜	1/4¼
6m/s ,, B/L Cred&D/A	1/4 437	1/4⅜	1/4⅜	1/4¼	1/4¼	1/4½	1/4⅜
4m/s B/P Cred D/A or D/P	837.500	830	840	835	835	850	845
4m/s N.Y.Lc	32.687	32¼	32¾	32½	32½	33	32¾
4m/s ,, Docs	—	32½	33	32¾	32¾	33¼	33

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Apr. 23	Apr. 24	Apr. 25	Apr. 27	Apr. 28	April 29
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence						
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	13	13 1/16	13¼	13¼	13⅜	13¼
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	G.$.28⅜	G.$.28⅞	G.$.28½	G.$.28½	G.$.28¾	G.$.28½
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (Canton) 999 touch)	Tls. 728.80	Tls. 735.80	Tls. 740.80	Tls. 731.80	Tls. 737.80	Tls. 742.90
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	Tls. 112.80	Tls. 112.80	Tls. 112.80	Tls. 112.80	Tls. 112.80	Tls. 112.80
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	Tls. 72.8875	Tls. 72.55	Tls. 72.925	Tls. 73.0375	Tls. 73.0	Tls. 73.0
*Closing Price in London for Previous day	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day ...						

Bank of England rate of discount	3 %	London on Paris	T/T 124.41
Bank of France rate of discount	2 %	New York on London	T/T 4.86 7/16
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	2 5/16 %	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 11/16
,, ,, 4 ,,	2 5/8 %	Hongkong on London	T/T 1/0 1/16
,, ,, 6 ,,	2 11/16 %	Kobe on London	T/T 2/0¾

FEARON, MAITLAND and SHAW

The National City Co. Gold Band Quotations Received From Head Office

April 30, 1931.

SECURITY	RATE & DATE DUE	Price	Approx Yield%
The National City Bank of New York	Stock	81	—
City of Antwerp	5 % Dec. 1, 1958	101	4.93
Argentine Government	6 % May 1, 1960	90	6.79
Canadian National Railway Co.	5 % Oct. 1, 1969	106⅞	4.62
Chile Government ..	6 % Jan. 1, 1961	70	8.87
City of Vienna	6 % Nov. 1, 1952	88½	7.05
City of Yokohama ..	6 % Dec. 1, 1961	99¼	6.05
German General Electric (A. E. G.)	6 % May 1, 1948	89	7.13
German Central Bank for Agriculture.. ..	6 % Apr. 15, 1938	86	8.71
Greek Government ..	6 % Feb. 1, 1968	88	6.90
Japanese Government	6½% Feb. 1, 1954	105¾	6.06
Kingdom of Italy.. ..	7 % Dec. 1, 1951	199½	7.06
Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd.	6 % July 1, 1954	51½	12.43
Nord Railway Co. ..	6½% Oct. 1, 1950	107	5.99
Norwegian Hydro-Elec. Nitrogen Corp.. ..	5½% Nov. 1, 1957	99¼	5.55
Oriental Development Co..	5½% Nov. 1, 1958	94⅝	5.90
Paris - Lyons - Med. Railroad Co.	7 % Sept. 15, 1958	107¼	6.43
Republic of Costa Rica (Pacific Rwy.)	7½% Sept. 1, 1949	75	10.61
Republic of Finland ..	5½% Feb. 1, 1958	83	6.90
Republic of Peru	6 % Dec. 1, 1960	20¾	—
Rhine Westphalia Electric Power Corp. w.w.	6 % Aug. 1, 1953	85½	7.32
Saxon Public Works ..	6½% May 1, 1951	82½	8.31
Saxon State Mortgage Institution	6½% Dec. 1, 1946	86	8.06
Toho Electric PowerCo. Notes (Japan)	6 % July 1, 1932	100⅛	5.89
Tokyo ElectricLightCo. (Japan)..	6 % June 15, 1953	88	7.08
Ujigawa ElectricPower Co. (Japan)	7 % Mar. 15, 1945	101½	6.83
U. S. of Brazil	6½% Oct. 1, 1957	51½	—
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	Common Stock	27⅝	—
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.	Common Stock	60½	—
Belgian National Rway. Pcptg. Pfd. Stock ..	6 % (AmericanSh.)	80	—
Pennsylvania Railroad Co..	Common Stock	51¼	—
Standard Oil Co. of New York	Common Stock	18⅛	—
United Aircraft & Transport Corp. ..	Common Stock	25⅝	—
Vacuum Oil Co.	Common Stock	41¼	—
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.	6½% July 1, 1944	75	9.97
CubanDominicanSugar Corp.	7½% Nov. 1, 1944	9	—
Pennsylvania - Dixie Cement Corp.	7% Cum. Pfd. Stock	20	—
State of Minas Geraes Series "A"	6½% Sept. 1, 1959	41½	—

QUOTATIONS RECEIVED FROM LONDON OFFICE.

Republic of China Gold Loan	5 % 1925	75⅝	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Stamped ..	5 % 1913/60	68½	—
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Unstamped	5 % 1913/60	66½	—
Chinese Govt. (Crisp Loan)	5 % 1912	49	—
Shanghai Nanking Railway	5 % 1904/08	48	—
Shanghai Hangchow Ningpo Railway ..	5 % 1908/38	80½	—
Hukuang Railway ..	5 % 1911/1951	29	—
TientsinPukowRailway	5 % 1908/09	26	—

NOTE: The above quotations are received by cable, and whilst believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

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What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs Pieces; Mille—thousands;

PRESIDENT VAN BUREN, March 3.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Waterproof Cloth, Rubbered	*Yds.*	998
Cotton Cordage	*Pls.*	42
,, Raw	*Bls.* 3,000 ,,	10,370
,, Thread, Embroidery	,,	11
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Hoops	,,	152
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	444
Asphalt	,,	3,363
Barley Pearl	,,	23
Canned Asparagus	,,	215
,, Fruits, Table	,,	345
Flour, Corn	,,	19
Indigo Grains, Artificial: 50 per cent. strength	,,	902
Indigo Grains, Artificial: 60 per cent strength	,,	40
Ink, Printing	,,	270
Milk, Evoporated	,,	168
,, Sugar	,,	168
Oranges, Fresh	,,	123
Paper, Document	,,	27
,, Writing	,,	17
Soda, Crystal, Concentrated	,,	162
Sugar, White	,,	150
Sulphur Black	,,	678
Rubber Inner Tubes: For Motor Cars & Trucks	*Pcs.*	10
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic: For Motor Cars & Trucks	,,	130
Typewriters	,,	4
Shoes	*Pairs.*	891
Canned Salmon	*Doz.*	20
,, Sardines	,,	320
Files	,,	320
Cigars	*Mills*	8
Lemons,	,,	5
Lacquer	*Galls.*	552
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	8,768
Sand-paper	*Reams*	4
Dyes, Aniline *Pkgs* 369 *G. Units.*		24,895
Infants' Foods	,,	687
Machinery	,,	60,085
Motor Cars and Trucks, Parts of	,,	3,874
Treasure: Silver Bars	,,	209,401
Treasure: Silver Bars	,,	209,401

LAGANBANK, March 4.

(Agents: Lacey & Cannan, Ltd.,)

From U. S. of America.

Tinned Plates, Plain	*Pls.*	2,066
Choorine, Liquid	,,	180
Indigo Paste, Artificial: 20 per cent. strength	,,	412
50 ,, ,,	,,	36
Sulphur Black	,,	981
Tabacco, Leaf	,,	3,012
,, Stalk	,,	945
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls,*	53,865
Dyes, Aniline *Pkgs.* 230	*G. Units*	10,638

GOLDEN, PEAK, March 4.

(Agents: States S. S. Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized: Wire, Old	*Pls.*	390
Paints, Unclassed	,,	17
Gasolene, in Case	*Galls.*	85,000
,, ,, bulk	,,	100,972
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	55,232
,, Unclassed	,,	5,000
Paints: Enamels	,,	216
Varnishes	,,	109
Paints, Unclassed	,,	508

PRESIDENT LINCOLN, March 5.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai	*Bls.* 355	*Pls.* 346.31
Silk, Raw, Filature: Wild, Dairen	,, 70	,, 72.07
,, Piece Goods	,,	3.68
Tea, Green, Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	29
Hair, Horse	,,	47
Skins, Rabbit, Untanned	*Pcs.*	2,500
,, Rabbit, ,,	,,	100,000
,, Raccon, ,,	,,	600
,, Dog, Tanned	,,	10,683

TOKAI MARU, March 5.

(Agents: Osaka Shosen Kaisha.)

To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, S'hai	*Bls.* 80	*Pls.* 79.50
Yellow, Chungking, etc.	,, 45	,, 44.82
Tea, Scented, Shanghai	,,	6
Antimony Regulus	,,	1,260
Bristles	,,	20
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	81
Chinaware, Fine	,,	24
Feathers, Duck	,,	23
Oil, Wood	,,	5,292
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	1,157
,, Lamb ,,	*Pcs.*	10,000
,, Weasel, with Tails, Untanned	,,	6,500

NORDANGER, March 5.

(Agents: Socony.)

From U. S. of America.

Gasolene, in bulk	*Galls*	1,429,997
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	342,778

VICTORIA CITY, March 6,

(Agents: States S. S. Co)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw: American	*Bls.* 3,040	*Pls.* 10,784
Carbon Black	,,	647

FERNWOOD, March 6.

(Agents: O. Thoresen & Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw	*Bls.* 2,458	*Pls.* 8,830
Carbon Black	,,	281
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls.*	2,561

PRESIDENT MADISON, March 6.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Motor-cars	*Pcs.*	17
Cotton, Raw	*Bls.* 1,600	*Pls.* 5,723
Iron and Steel, Galvanized: Sheets, Corrugated	,,	810
Awabi	,,	11
Ink, Priting	,,	21
Leather, Cow, Patent	,,	10
Newspapers, Old	,,	840
Oranges, Fresh	,,	14
Pitch	,,	465
Soda, Silicate of	,,	301
Shrimps Dried	,,	51
Sugar, Cube	,,	10

LAGANBANK, March 6.

(Agents: Lacey & Cannan, Ltd.)

To U. S. of America.

Oil, Wood	*Pls.*	13,447

PRESIDENT MADISON, March 6.

(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Motor-cars	*Pcs.*	11
Awabi, Canned	*Pls.*	112

CHICHIBU MARU, March 7.

(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)

To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai	*Bls* 25	*Pls.* 24.20
Wild, Dairen, etc.,	*Bls.* 250	,, 260.34
Silk Piece Goods	,,	1.97
,, Clothing, Embrouidered	,,	4.50
Tea, Black, other kinds, Kiukiang	,,	152
Tea, Green, Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	31
Chinawere, Fine	,,	13
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	156
Antimony Regulus	,,	840
Bristles, Assorted	,,	100
Cotton Fly	,,	193
Feathers, Duck	,,	95
,, Goose	,,	138
Intestines, Pig, Salted	,,	8
Nutgalls	,,	220
Oil, Tea	,,	299
,, Wood	,,	2,255
Rhubarb	,,	50
Seed, Sesamum	,,	5,614
Skins, Goat, Untanned	,,	3,072
Hats, Rush	*Pcs.*	60,000

FORRESBANK, March 9.

(Agents: Lacey & Cannan, Ltd.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw: American	*Bls.* 5,212	*Pls.* 18,534
Carbon Black		284

TACOMA, March 10.

(Agents: States S. S. Co)

To U. S. of America.

Nutgalls	*Pls.*	501

TAMAHO MARU, March 10.

(Agents: Rioka Soko Kabushiki Kaisha.)

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw	*Bls.* 3,817	*Pls.* 13,461
Resin	,,	2,250

IOWA, March 10.

(Agents: States S.S. Co.)

From U. S. of America

Timber, Softwood: Ordinary, Sawn	*Sup. ft.*	1,290,517
Merchantable	,,	144,215

HOKUROKU MARU, March 11.

(Agents: Osaka Shosen Kaisha.)

From U. S. of America

Cotton, Raw	*Bls.* 175	*Pls.* 634
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	9,859
Wax, Paraffin	,,	505
Typewriters	*Pcs.*	50
Dyes, Aniline	*Pkgs.* 279 *G. Units*	14,833

ELG, March 11.

Agents: Rioka Soko Kabushiki Kaisha.

From U. S. of America.

Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized: Bars	*Pls.*	528
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	645
,, ,, Scraps	,,	799
Iron and Steel, Galvanized: Wire Shorts	,,	1,846
Paper, Boxboard	,,	3,025
Sugar of Milk	,,	202
Asphalt	*Pls.*	8,400
Grease, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	73
Gum Resin	,,	736
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	11,975
,, Scraps	,,	2,108
Wax, Paraffin	,,	244
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls.*	24,327

DEFIANCE, March 14.

(Agents: Lloyd Everett, Incorporated.)

From U. S. of America

Motor-cars	*Pcs.*	1
Margarines, Sewing	,,	22
Cotton Raw	*Bls.* 43	*Pls.* 147
Cement, Asphaltic		22
Grease, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	603
Sulphur Black	,,	1,441
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	5,517
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	*Galls.*	27,541
,, Transformer	,,	2,990
,, Technical, White.	,,	5,300
Turpentine, Mineral	,,	417
Dyes, Aniline	*Pkgs* 255 *G. Units*	13,308
Machinery, & Parts of	,,	1,558

SILVERPALM, March 14.

Agents: Glen Line Eastern Agencies, Ltd.

From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw	*Bls* 2,652	*Pls.* 5,954
Ironze and Steel, Galvanized: Sheets, Plain	,,	341
Aluminium-foil	,,	4
Aluminium-Sheets	,,	165
Tobacco, Leaf	*Pls.*	3,759
Wax, Paraffin	,,	504
Turpentine, Vegetable	*Galls.*	650

WALES MARU, March 16.

(Agents: Showa Shipping Co.)

From U. S. of America.

Borax, Refined	*Pls.*	992
Newspapersr, Old	,,	420
Soda, Caustic	,,	1,676
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	2,757
Wheat	,,	86,388

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